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Bhadra 6, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 24, Tuesday, August 28, 1973/Bhadra 6, 1895 (Saka)

Oral answers to questions :

*Starred questions Nos.	461, 464 to 467, 472, 473, 477, and 478	1-30
-------------------------	---	------

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred questions Nos.	462, 463, 468 to 471, 474 to 476 479 and 480.	30-44
------------------------	---	-------

Unstarred questions Nos.	4524 to 4723	44-209
--------------------------	------------------------	--------

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— Reported destruction of wheat seeds worth one crore of rupees by the National Seeds Corporation	209-39
--	--------

Question of Privilege	239-49
---------------------------------	--------

Papers laid on the Table	241-44
------------------------------------	--------

Amendment to Directions by the Speaker	244
--	-----

Message from Rajya Sabha	244
------------------------------------	-----

Rules Committee—

(i) Second Report—Laid	244
----------------------------------	-----

(ii) Minutes—Laid	244
-----------------------------	-----

Statement Re. Increase in Prices of Petroleum Products—Laid	245-50
---	--------

Shri D. K. Borooah	248-50
------------------------------	--------

Personal Explanation by the Minister	251-68
--	--------

(Shri L. N. Mishra)	251-52
-------------------------------	--------

Matter under Rule 357—

Distribution of yarn to handloom weavers	268-69
--	--------

Re. Alleged Infringement of M.P.'s right of Free Movement	269-70
---	--------

Re. Failure to constitute Labour Bench of the Supreme Court	271-72
---	--------

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Orissa), 1973-74 . . .	272-93
Shri Arjun Sethi	272-75
Shri Ishaque Sambhali	275-79
Shri P. Gangadeb	279-81
Shri E. R. Krishnan	281-84
Shri Madhu Limaye	284
Shri Giridhar Gomango	284-86
Shri Baksi Nayak	286-88
Shri K. R. Ganesh	288-90
Orissa Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1973— <i>Introduced and Passed</i>	293-94
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Manipur), 1973-74 . . .	294-309
Shri N. Tombi Singh	295-99
Shri Sukhdev Prasad Verma	299-303
Shri Paokai Haokip	300-306
Shri P. G. Mavalankar	306-307
Shri K. R. Ganesh	307-309
Code of Criminal Procedure Bill—	
Consideration postponed	309-21
Discussion Re. Flood Situation in the country	321-92
Shri P. K. Deo	321-26
Shri R. K. Sinha	326-31
Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya	332-34
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	334-36
Shri P. G. Mavalankar	336-38
Shri Chiranjib Jha	339-41
Shri R. R. Sharma	341-44
Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami	344-47
Shri E. R. Krishnan	347-50
Shri M. C. Daga	350-51

COLUMNS

Shri Surendra Mohanty .	. 352-53
Shri Vayalar Ravi	. 353-55
Shri Lalji Bhai .	. 355-56
Shri Syed Ahmed Aga .	. 356-59
Shri Amrit Mahata . .	. 359-62
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	. 363-65
Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey . .	. 365-68
Shri Tarun Gogoi 368-70
Shri Paripoornanand Painuli 370-72
Shri Nageswar Dwivedi 372-74
Shri Natwarlal Patel 374-77
Shri Darbara Singh 377-80
Dr. K. L. Rao 380-92

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 28, 1973/Bhadra 6,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राजस्थान नहर की प्रगति की गति
तेज करने की योजना बनाना

*461 श्री मूल चंद डागा : क्या सिंचाई
और सिविल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान
सरकार से राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण की
गति तेज करने को कहा है;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार
तथा राजस्थान सरकार ने एक संयुक्त योजना
बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VER-
MA): (a) Rajasthan Canal Project
is a State Project. In addition to the
State Plan provision, the Central Go-
vernment has been providing from
time to time, non-plan assistance to
the extent possible for its speedy com-
pletion.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री मूल चंद डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
16 साल तो हो गये, पूरे 16 साल राजस्थान

कैनल को शुरू हुए हो गए और आज आप
उत्तर क्या दे रहे हैं ? आपके योजना मंत्री ने
यह कहा है अपने उत्तर में कि हम लोग स्टेट
क्वॉर्नमेन्ट के साथ मिल कर बोर्ड बनाने जा
रहे हैं। तो वह दो उत्तर किस प्रकार से है ?
यानी योजना मंत्री तो एक तरफ तसल्ली देने
वाले है और आप काम करने वाले हैं, तो वह
तसल्ली देने वाली बात सतत है ? उन्होंने
कहा है:

"I think, the Planning Commis-
sion will do its utmost to see that
this Canal is not installed for want
of finance and we will do our ut-
most to ensure its completion by
the Fifth Plan period....

For this, we are in correspon-
dence with the States and I have
been assured by all the three Sta-
tes concerned, By Uttar Pradesh,
Bihar and Rajasthan, that Boards
of this character will be set up."

अब आप कह रहे हैं कि कोई योजना
वहीं बना रहे है।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भाषण मत करिए,
प्रश्न करिए।

श्री मूल चंद डागा : योजना मंत्री ने जब
में कहा है कि राजस्थान क्वॉर्नमेन्ट के साथ
मिल कर हम एक ऐसा बोर्ड बना रहे हैं
और इस को अगली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हम
पूरा करेंगे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो वह भी जो
कह रहे है उस में कोई कांटेडिक्शन
वहीं है। वह भी ऐसा ही कह रहे हैं।

श्री मूल चंद डागा : मैं इन्फार्मेशन
दे रहा हूं। 7 मई, 1973 को हाफ-एन-

आवर डिस्कशन में मिस्टर डी० पी० घर योजना मंत्री ने यह जवाब दिया था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: देखिए दोनों में कोई बास फर्क नहीं है। आप अपना प्रश्न किजिए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 7 मई, 1973 को योजना मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि राजस्थान सरकार के साथ मिलकर एक बोर्ड की स्थापना की जायगी और इस काम को अगली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पूरा कर लिया जायगा?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The question of setting up the Board does not help the Project. What is wanted is finance.

There are two stages in the canal project—Stage I and Stage II. The spill-over into the Fifth Plan of Stage I is about Rs. 29 crores. The estimates have gone up and it will be completed in the Fifth Plan and full provision is being made for it.

About the provision for the second stage which is going to cost Rs. 103 crores, I cannot say at the moment, but the thinking in the Planning Commission is to provide another Rs. 50 crores for it. So, it comes to this, that in the next Plan, i.e. in the Fifth Plan the First Stage will be completed and the second stage will be half-completed.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Advance action.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: एक दो महीने के बाद यह 15 करोड़ बढ़ गए? आप का यह उत्तर है इस के पहले का और आप ने उस में यह कहा है कि 1973-74 में 13 करोड़ रुपये दिया जायगा। पहले यह कहा कि सेकन्ड स्टेज के अंदर 94 करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे और आज आप 103 करोड़ रुपये बता रहे हैं मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तीन महीने पहले यह उत्तर आया है.. (अवधान)

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राजस्थान को 1973-74 में 13 करोड़ रुपये दे दिये गये हैं या नहीं इस योजना के लिये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: देखिये कम से ज्यादा हो जाये तो खुशी है, ज्यादा से कम नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि दो चरणों में इसमें पैसा खर्च होगा। 103 करोड़ और 50 करोड़। क्या यह बात सही है कि इस कैनल के लिये विदेशों से सहायता मिलने वाली थी, वह अब नहीं मिलने वाली है, इसीलिये इस में इतना विलम्ब किया जा रहा है।

DR. K. L. RAO: It is not a question of foreign aid. The question is one of internal finance and what money can be given. It is a State Project. The Rajasthan Government is not able to allot more than Rs. 80 crores in V Plan State Sector. As it is, it comes to Rs. 80 crores for the Fifth Plan for this project. While the project can be expedited by providing more money, but the resources at the moment are limited. At the moment, the present thinking is that the project financing will be about Rs. 80 crores.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैं ने यह कहा कि इस कैनल के लिए विदेशों से सहायता मिलने वाली थी, वह मना हो गई, अब नहीं मिलने वाली है, क्या इसी कारण से इस में इतना विलम्ब हो रहा है मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं या नहीं?

DR. K. L. RAO: May I add, Sir, that there is no question of any foreign assistance asked for or allotted for this project. Therefore,

there is no question of finances forthcoming or not.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether a technical survey has been made to extend the Rajasthan Canal project to the northern districts of Gujarat, and if so....

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप छोड़िये कहां ले जा रहे हैं इस को ?

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Adjacent Districts.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of Gujarat in it.

बरेली और पीलीभीत के बीच स्थित बिजौरिया रेलवे स्टेशन का लूटा जाना

*464. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 22-23 जून, 1973 को बरेली और पीलीभीत के बीच स्थित बिजौरिया रेलवे स्टेशन को सशस्त्र डाकुओं ने लूट लिया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, a dacoity occurred at Bijauria Railway Station of North-Eastern Railway on 22-6-1973.

(b) The following preventive measures are being taken to check such incidents in future:—

1. Apart from tightening up normal security arrangements by the Government Railway Police, such as keeping

watch at important stations and periodical raids to round up criminals and anti-social elements, Government Railway Police escorts are provided on important night passenger trains. The strength of the escorts is revised from time to time depending on the local situation.

2. Close liaison is maintained by the RPF with the GRP so that crime is effectively checked and surveillance is kept over bad characters.

3. Co-ordination meetings at all levels are also held by the R.P.F. officials with the Government Railway Police and State Police officials with a view to improving prevention and detection of crime on Railways.

4. Strict instructions have been issued to the Railway Protection Force Staff, on duty in yards or station platforms for guarding railway property, to rush to the scene of crime and render all possible help to the victims.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने एक वक्तव्य सदन की मेज पर रखा है। इसमें इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि बिजौरिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर 26-6-73 को डाका पड़ा उसमें कितना सामान लूटा गया, जो व्यक्ति लूटने के लिये आए थे वह कितने व्यक्ति थे, उनके पास किस प्रकार के शस्त्र थे और वक्तव्य में जो बताया है कि यह इन्तजाम किया है तो उस समय यह पुलिस वगैरह कहां थी, वहां पर पुलिस थी या नहीं थी ? मेरा निवेदन है कि आपने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि आने वाले भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ कहीं नहीं होंगी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आपने पुलिस के जवानों को इस प्रकार के आदेश दिये हैं कि ऐसी

गुंडागर्दी यदि रेलों में हो तो उन देवते ही गोली से मारें ?

श्री सुहृन्धर शर्मा सुरेशी : यह जो बिजौरिया स्टेशन पर डाका पड़ा उसमें 5 आदमी स्टेशन पर आये, उनके हाथ में 12 बोर की बन्दूकें थीं, कुछ देखी रिबोलवर भी उनके पास थे। उन्होंने स्टेशन मास्टर, अस्तिन्ट स्टेशन मास्टर और हमारे एक श्री एम्माई को उनके कमरे में जाकर डराया घबकाया, उसके कुछ न छीन ली और साईकल छीन ली आपने पूछा कि कितनी रकम ले गए है तो 37510 रु जो सरकारी कैश था वह लूटा गया है और एक से व्यक्तिगत तौर पर 35 रुपये 20 पैसे एक साईकल और थोड़ा सा कैश प्लाइवुडमैन के पास था वह छीना गया है जब यह बाक्या हुआ तब पुलिस भोले पर मौजूद रही थी लेकिन इसकी इतला फाँसे हूँ कहां पुलिस पहुंची। कोई भी शक अभी तक गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ है।

जहाँ तक रेलवे के सामान को नुकसान पहुंचाने का संबंध है इसके लिए एक बिल प्रॉक्सीमेंट के साबवे है जिसमें सजाय मौत तक मांगी गई है लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा, अभी कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है कि इस तरह के लोगो को देखते ही गोली चला दी जाये ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बल सही है कि जितने रेलवे पुलिस के लोग है उनमें अभिकास की इस प्रकार के गुंडागर्दी वालों तकली से साठ गांठ रहती है और इस तरह से जो माल लूटा जाता है उसमें उनका भी प्रतिशत रहता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसा क्वेश्चन है ? यह क्या बहस हो रही है ? आप प्रश्न करिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसके ऊपर पूछ

रहूँ। वही जो ने जो उत्तर दिया है उससे कहा है कि हमने पुलिस वालों को महत्वपूर्ण गतिविधियों और महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर तैनात कर दिया है। इसके बाद भी यह घटनाएं होती रहती हैं तो भेदा कहना है क्या यह बल सही नहीं है कि पुलिस के जो जवान अपने तैनात किए उनका इन गुंडागर्दी वालों तत्वों से संबंध होता है और लूट के माल में उनका कुछ प्रतिशत रहता है और इसलिये क्या आप कोई ऐसी एजेंसी रखेंगे जोकि इन तत्वों का पता लगा सके इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती हैं और पुलिस उनका पता लगाने में कमशक नहीं होती है, इसलिये मैं जमाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार की आप कोई एजेंसी रखेंगे जो इन तत्वों का पता लगा सके और जिन पुलिस बाइबों से उनकी सठ गांठ है उसको भी सामने ला सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अस्प. बताने यह डा. कहां से आये थे क्या मध्य प्रदेश से आये थे ?

श्री सुहृन्धर शर्मा सुरेशी : यह मालत - कहमी जो है उसको मैं बुर करना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स जो है वह रेलवे के मातहत है और उसको रेलवे के माल की और इन्स्टालेशन की हिफाजत करनी होती है। अगर रेलवे की प्रोमिसेज में या रेल के अन्दर कोई क्रिमिनल किस्म के बाकयात हों तो उनकी जांच-पड़ताल इन्वेंस्टिगेशन रेलवे पुलिस करती है जेफिक स्टेट्स के मातहत करती है। अगर ऐसा कोई कंस बता दें जहाँ पर पुलिस और डाकघों से मिल कर काम किया हो तो उसकी जांच की जायेगी इसके बावजूद भी एक हमारा विजिलेन्स सेक्शन है जो इस बात को भी देखता है कि कहीं फर हमारे अन्. पी० एफ० और जी० आर० पी० के आरभी भी तो इन्वाल्ड नहीं है।

श्री नरसिंह नरप्रसाद शर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को देखते हुए इसकी मातहत कन्सेम कि हर स्टेशन पर पुलिस या आर पी० एफ० नन बजान्त पहरा है

जिससे वहाँ के लोगों की सुरक्षा हो सके और ट्रेन्स में भी इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे इस तरह की घटनाएँ न घटें।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : तमाम जो ट्रेन्स चलती है उनमें इस तरह का बन्दोबस्त करना नामुमकिन है क्योंकि करीब 7 हजार ट्रेन्स चलती हैं लेकिन जिन ट्रेन्स में रात का सफर होता है या जो ग्रहम स्टेशन्स है उन पर पुलिस तर्कर करी जाती है और इस बात को परखा और देखा जाता है कि वहाँ पर यात्रियों को पूरी हिफाजत मिल सके।

राजेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मैं जानता हूँ कि धर्मी 24 तारिख को टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में निकला कि कटिहार के पास दस हजार का सामान डाकघर ने लुट लिया रिवालवर बिछाकर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वहाँ पर मत जाइये सबाल पूछिये।

श्री राजेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या मंत्री जी ने इस बात को देखते हुए कि रोज-रोज इस तरह की घटनाएँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह के कोई कारगर कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जिनसे इसपर रोक लग सके और आइन्दा इस तरह की रिकरेन्स न हो।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जरूर करेंगे मैं ने अपने ब्यान में बतलाया है क्या इन्तजाम किया है जिससे रोक थाम हो सकती है। इसके अलावा भी स्टेट्स के होम मिनिस्टर, होम सेक्रेटरी और आई० जी० पी० के साथ मिलकर मशवरा किया जाता है कि कैसे इस तरह के बाकयात की रोक थाम की जाये।

श्री इसहाक सम्मली : सपीकर साहब, वह सिर्फ बिजौरिया रेलवे स्टेशन का सवाल नहीं है, कई जगह इस भर्से में ऐसे बाकयात हुए हैं। बाज जगह चलती हुई ट्रेन्स पर, खास तौर पर गुड्डस ट्रेन्स पर हमबे हुए हैं और टूडला सेक्शन में एक गाई मारे भी गए हैं। रेलवे सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पब्लिक सेक्टर है इस सिलसिले में मैं मालुम करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारा नुकसान

होता है वह तो तकलीफ की बात है ही लेकिन रेलवेमेन्स की हिफाजत के लिए, रेलवे कर्मचारियों की हिफाजत के लिये सरकार कोई कदम उठाने पर गौर कर रही है। रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को एक सजेसन भी दिया गया था कि जो रेलवे गाई बिलकुल जंगल में गाड़ी लेकर चलते हैं उनको बालवर दिए जाए ताकि कुछ तो उनकी हिफाजत का इन्तजाम हो सके, तो उसपर सरकार ने क्या किया?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स को रिखागेंनाइज किया जा रहा है और जो तजबीज माननीय सदस्य ने रखी है वह जेरेपोर है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज कल के हाजात में जरूरी हो गई है कि ऐसी जगहों पर जहाँ एक ही गाई हो उस को अपनी हिफाजत के लिये हथियार मुहिया किया जाय।

Rural Electrification Schemes for Allahabad District

9465 **SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the major rural electrification schemes under consideration for Allahabad District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in the Central Sector provides additive finances to the State Electricity Boards for the implementation of their rural electrification schemes. The Corporation since its inception has so far sanctioned three schemes of Uttar Pradesh envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 241.596 lakhs for electrification of 431 villages, energisation of 3333 pumpsets and power supply to 1015 small scale and agro-industries in Allahabad District is pending consideration with the Rural Electrification Corporation.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, in the statement, it has been stated that the Corporation since its inception has so far sanctioned three schemes of Uttar Pradesh and that these schemes will be completed in three to five years. The Statement does not show the starting time of each of the schemes. From this statement we cannot make out the starting time and completion period.

Further, the hon. Minister was pleased to mention that three schemes have been sanctioned. But, we cannot make out the target dates of each of the schemes. I want to know from the hon. Minister the target dates for completion of each of the schemes mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The Rural Electrification Schemes are to be completed in three to five years' time. The finance can be given earlier if there is good progress. They should be completed within the time prescribed. So far as the schemes relating to Allahabad District are concerned, if the hon. Member is interested, I can give him to the details such as the number of villages included in each scheme etc.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I thank the Minister for his assurance to give me the details of the schemes. I would like to know whether the two mini rural electrification schemes of Sornam Tehsil of Rs. 10 lakhs each would be taken up by the State Electricity Board because U.P. is now under the President's Rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question. I think there is no question involved.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: We want to have the answer for these two projects. Why the hon. Member mentioned these is that U.P. is now under President's Rule. And so he wants an answer.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered it. Perhaps you might not have been attentive.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The answer given is about the Central Electrification Corporation and not about the State Electricity Board. We expect an answer for the schemes under consideration of the State Electricity Board. And so my question is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question was about Allahabad District and he has replied that.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The question is also relating to the State Electricity Board. That has not been answered. The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in the centre provides financial assistance to the State Electricity Board for the implementation of rural Electrification Scheme. The report says further that no other scheme relating to Allahabad is pending consideration with the Rural Electrification Corporation. But it does not mention about the State Electricity Board. Since UP is under President's rule, we are entitled to ask this question.

DR. K. L. RAO: The State Electricity Board has no proposals to undertake any rural electrification in that district.

MR. SPEAKER: It would have been much better if it had been left vague, but now the hon. Member has got a complete denial of it.

Expenditure incurred on Irrigation facilities in Dadra and Nagar Haveli during Fourth Plan

***466. SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by Government for providing irrigation facilities in Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total amount spent so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOBIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). At the time of the formulation of the Fourth Plan, no major or medium irrigation project had been contemplated in Dadra and Nagar Haveli; and no provision was therefore made in this sector in the Fourth Plan of the Union Territory.

Later on, the Government of Gujarat sent up proposals for the Damanganga Project under which irrigation is proposed for an area of 6880 hectares in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The project was approved in December, 1972 and is being constructed by the Government of Gujarat. Rs. 2 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plans towards meeting the share cost of the Union Territory.

In the minor irrigation programme, administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, a provision of Rs. 12 lakhs was made in the Fourth Plan for Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Against this an amount of Rs. 8.04 lakhs was incurred by the end of 1972-73. The anticipated expenditure in 1973-74 is Rs. 5.90 lakhs.

श्री रामभाई पटेल : क्या दादरा नगर हवेली में कोई पाताल कुवाँ बनाने की योजना है ? यदि है तो वह कब शुरू होगी ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Under minor irrigation schemes, some proposals have been made. The question regarding the number of tube-wells to be sunk has to be addressed to the Ministry of Agriculture. We in the Irrigation Ministry are only concerned with major and medium irrigation projects and the answer that I have given relates to major irrigation projects like the Damanganga project,

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Apart from the schemes sent by the Government of Gujarat for which Central assistance was given, may I know whether the Central Government themselves have any plans for giving further facilities in terms of providing irrigation water or tube-well water facilities for the Centrally administered area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli?

DR. K. L. RAO. I have mentioned in the answer that for the Dadra and Nagar Haveli area, the Damanganga project has been sanctioned. The benefits from the project cover the Gujarat area also but Nagar Haveli being very near the site of the project or the site of the dam, it will be the first area to be benefited. Apart from this, there is no other major irrigation project.

घोषधियों का आयात

* 467. श्री बननाह प्रधान : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत ने गत दो वर्षों में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की घोषधियों का आयात किया और

(ख) विदेशी घोषधियों का आयात कब तक बन्द करने की स्थिति में होगा ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) The total value of drugs and pharmaceuticals including drug intermediates imported during the last two years have been as follows:

1971-72	Rs. 35.09 crores
1972-73	Rs. 30.89 crores

(b) In the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry, which is highly technology-oriented, it is extremely difficult for any country to become self sufficient, particularly because of the

diversity of products used. Besides, newer and more efficacious drugs are also developed abroad from time to time through continuous research and development efforts, which take time to be developed and produced locally. Efforts are, however, being made to develop the local drugs industry and to conduct research to produce drugs to meet our increasing requirements and avoid dependence on imports to the maximum extent possible.

श्री वनशाह प्रश्न : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आयात होने वाली विदेशी औषधियों में से कितनी औषधियाँ सरकार अपने देश में बनाने या बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री बेकान्त बड़वा : अभी जो दवायें हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उन में—एन्लजोन, क्लोरेमफेनीकोल पाउडर, ओक्सिटेट्रासाइक्लिन एंटेस्राइक्लिन पाउडर, इन्मलिन सल्फाइडीमाइडीन, सल्फाडायाजीन, सल्फाफेनबोल, विटैमिन 1 बी विटैमिन बी-12, स्ट्रैटोमाइसीन सल्फेट का 1971-72 और 1972-73 में इम्पोर्ट कम हुआ क्योंकि हम इन को बना रहे हैं लेकिन पूरी तरह से बनाने में सक्षम लगता है। पांचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस का प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि हम जितनी दवायें अब बना रहे हैं उस का दुगुना बनायें इस से उन की इम्पोर्ट भी घट जायेगी।

श्री वनशाह प्रश्न : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक कितनी औषधियाँ विदेशों से आयात की गई और सरकार ने कितनी औषधियों का आयात बन्द कर दिया है ऐसी कितनी विदेशी औषधियाँ हैं जिन को सरकार अपने देश में बनाने में असमर्थ है ?

श्री बेकान्त बड़वा : मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1971-72 में हम एक साल में क्लोरोफेनकाल पाउडर 168 लाख मंगाने थे जो अब घट कर 91 लाख आ गया है। 1971-72 में हम ओक्सिटेट्रासाइक्लिन 1 करोड़ 7 लाख इम्पोर्ट करते थे अब वह 2 लाख आ रहा है, टेट्रासाइक्लिन पाउडर

हम 1 करोड़ 16 लाख मंगाने थे उस का इम्पोर्ट घट कर अब 36 लाख रह गया है। इसी तरह से और चीजों की इम्पोर्ट में भी कमी हुई है।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: On this question of drugs, the conscience of the Ministry has been drugged. It is difficult for us to share the pessimism which the Minister has shown in reply to part (b) that it is not easy for us to be self-reliant. Whereas some life-saving drugs have to be imported, the list he has enumerated happens to be a list of drugs which even the smallest country in Europe does not import. Since I would not like to tell the country that my conscience—and yours also—is drugged..

MR. SPEAKER: Not mine.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: You are also representative of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Not mine; it is only yours.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: May I know from the Minister whether he is satisfied that with the vast talent being available in this country, sufficient monies are being spent and sufficient facilities are being made available to our scientists to substitute those drugs and manufacture them in India? If so, how much extra monies have been spent in the last two years?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The drugs I mentioned are bulk drugs. Certainly some of them can be made here because they do not need any sophistication. But I mentioned also oxytetracycline. It is a sophisticated antibiotic. Tetracycline and streptomycin.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The smallest country in Europe manufactures it.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: That is true. We are manufacturing on a large scale many items.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: We are not a small country.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: There are small countries like Switzerland which

is one of the smallest countries in Europe but which has one of the biggest drug industries. In fact, a company like La Roche in a small country like Switzerland exports a lot of drugs to England and other countries.

There are certain countries which have specialised in this drug industry for over a number of decades. We are an old and large country, but we are comparatively new in this drug industry. So it will take some time. There is no dearth of talent here. We require not only money but also time to organise our talent for research and development.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: The incidence of cancer is growing high day by day and, as the Minister said, new discoveries are being made from time to time and it becomes difficult to produce them in the given time. Now that there is a ban on the import of these lifesaving drugs, as in the case of cancer, may I know whether there will be a relaxation as far as these lifesaving drugs are concerned?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am not aware that there is a foolproof and radical cure for cancer, but, nonetheless, there is scope for import of certain sophisticated and specialised medicines with the approval of the Director-General of Health Services. The total value of these medicines, the most specialised and sophisticated drugs, including the drugs for cancer, come to about Rs. 80 lakhs. (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER: It is prohibited.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am not sure whether it is prohibited, but it is certainly restricted, and it has to be imported with the approval of the Director-General of Health Services.

श्री जय लियवे : टी०बी०के०लिये सेडियम पी०ए०ए०वहुत महत्वपूर्ण दवा है। उस के लिये भी कच्चा माल होता है मेटा प्रमीनी फेनाल, वह पहले कुछ दिवसों से आता था और कुछ हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल बनाती था।

उस का आयात कम हो गया है और जो 9 हजार में आता था उस का दाम हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल ने 38.50 तक बढ़ा दिया है इस साल से। इसलिये टी बी की ड्रम्स में बढ़ी कमी हो गई है। इस के बारे में मैंने शार्ट नोटिस क्लेबचन पूछा था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने उस की आना नहीं। वह इस प्रश्न के जबाब में ही बताता है कि टी बी की ड्रग्स की जो कमी है, खास कर सोडियम पी० ए० एस० और मेटा प्रमीनोफेनाल, जो उसका कच्चा माल है, इन की कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री बेल्कान्त बक्ष्या : सदस्य महोदय ने जो सलाह दी है उसके बारे में जरूर गौर किया जायेगा।

श्री जय लियवे : मैंने कोई सलाह नहीं की है। मैंने सीधा सवाल किया है। दाम मेटा प्रमीनोफेनाल कौं घटावेंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether it is a fact that the value of imported drugs by foreign firms is very high and on that account the prices fixed by the Price Control Board are also very high as in the case of Indometacyn, fagyl and some other drugs, and if so, I would like to know what steps the Government wants to take to bring down the prices of these drugs in the interests of the consumer as well as in the interests of saving foreign exchange.

MR. SPEAKER: It is extending the scope of the question. (Interruption).

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I would like to slightly amend the answer I gave to Mr. Madhu Limaye. (Interruption). The matter has been taken up with the HOC and it has been reduced to Rs. 33. (Interruption). It has been reduced.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, he wants me to repeat the question. May I know whether it is a fact that the value of the imported drugs by foreign firms....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been able to follow. I have passed on to the next Member.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: is very high and the prices also are very high as in the case of Indometacyn, fagyl, and so on, and if so, what steps the Government want to take to bring down the prices of these drugs in the interest of the consumer as well as in the interests of saving foreign exchange? That is my question; and it has not been replied to.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: There are two aspects of this question. If the prices of basic drugs and intermediates has gone up, naturally it is likely to be reflected in the price of the pharmaceuticals produced, but the only answer seems to be that we have to produce these materials the prices of which are very high abroad. Therefore, this is being looked into by a committee which we are appointing and of which perhaps the hon. Member, Mr. Chavda, is going to be a member. We will look into this.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: To appreciate the cut in the import of medicines, I would like to know what is the total percent cut in the medicines as a whole—he just gave a few items in which there is a cut—and whether regulation of the prices is also made because in Indian markets the prices of the drugs differ 18,000 times to 8 times compared to the American and European markets?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am extremely sorry. I do not have the figures in percentage. I can give the figure of imports.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That does not help us. He can have notice and give us the percentage.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The present import of drugs constitutes 10 per cent of the total turnover. Out of that, about Rs. 10.50 crores worth of imports are canalised through the STC and the rest through individuals.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That does not lead us anywhere. Government claims that there is reduction in import. The House will appreciate it if it knows how much reduction we have made in the imports and in terms of price how much we have reduced.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The question of price based on the report of the costing department is under consideration of Government. At present, the imports are 10 per cent of the total turnover. I have to find out the reduction in terms of percentage.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I want to know whether the Indian drug manufacturing industries sought certain protection from Government *vis-a-vis* imported drugs, and if so, what they are, either by way of tariff or other barriers and what is the reaction of the Government to their demand?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I do not know whether they have sought any protection, but certainly they want that their case should be considered preferentially.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Many life-saving drugs have been produced in our public undertakings like IDPL. I want to know to what extent this has lessened our dependence on foreign countries and when the country is likely to reach the stage of self-sufficiency in this regard.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It is a fact that the production of a large number of important drugs, particularly life-saving drugs like antibiotics in IDPL and Hindustan Antibiotics has considerably made us self-reliant in terms of those drugs. But we have to expand them. In fact, there is a plan for expansion of IDPL as well as HAL in the fifth plan.

Deterioration in Punctuality of Trains

*472. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI SUKHEDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punctuality of trains has sharply deteriorated during the past few months; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The punctual running of trains during the past few months has deteriorated mainly on account of prolonged and disruptive occurrences of the nature of Andhra Pradesh Agitations, Students' agitations, the strike of Engineers of the U.P. Electricity Board, locomen's strike etc. The shortage of water due to drought conditions and frequent power cuts and failures also affected the maintenance of locomotives. During July, 1973, the punctuality performance on the Broad Gauge, however, registered improvement as compared to the performance during July, 1972.

(b) Punctuality performance of trains is closely watched at all levels by the Zonal Railways and for selected Mail/Express trains at Railway Board's level. Avoidable detentions are taken up and remedial action taken to improve the running of trains. In some trains even alarm chain apparatus has been blanked off to effect an improvement in punctuality.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: What are the specific reason that are obstructing the punctuality of trains? What concrete measures does he propose to take to improve the situation? He should give clear answers to these

questions and state by what time he would be able to ensure total, unqualified and absolute punctuality of trains.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:

The punctuality performance of trains during the months January to March 1973 was affected seriously in South Central, Southern and South-Eastern Railways due to Mulki Rule agitation in Andhra and in the Eastern and North Eastern and Northern Railways due to the strike of engineers of electricity boards in U.P. In the past few months the punctuality of mail and express trains has been affected by the loco staff strike and the work to rule agitation by mail train examining staff of the South Eastern Railways. The frequent power cuts and power failures have also affected not only the running of trains but also locomotives in the Indian Railways. There have been breaches and also some water shortage which has affected the punctuality of trains. Every effort is being made to see that the punctuality of Indian Railways improves.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: As you know very well, the late running of trains causes terrible inconvenience to the students, public servants and businessmen. To compensate for that inconvenience some advanced countries like Japan give some cash payment. Does the hon. Minister propose to give compensation to travellers by Indian Railways if the trains are late, not by a few minutes but by more than one hour?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): We have no such proposal with us. But I can assure him, as I said two days ago that we are making a special effort to improve the punctuality of trains. A new drive has been launched and we hope it will improve the position.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : गाड़ियों के विलम्ब से चलने के सम्बन्ध में जिन कारणों का उल्लेख मंत्री महोदय ने किया है, उनके प्रलावा

और भी कारण है। चैन पुलिंग की वजह से भी गाड़ियां लैट होती हैं। साथ ही स्टेशन से गाड़ियां समय के बाद खुलती हैं। डबल लाइन न होने की वजह से और सिग्नल लाइन रहने की वजह से मेल तथा दूसरी ट्रेज को बहुत देर तक रुकना पड़ता है। क्या इन सब कारणों पर मंत्री महोदय ने विचार किया है? जो चैन पुलिंग होता है, देर से गाड़ियां खुलती हैं इसको रोकने के लिये तथा इस को ठीक करने के लिये कौन से कारगर कदम उठाने का सरकार ने विचार किया है?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक बात उठाई है। वह भी बिहार से आते हैं और मैं भी बिहार से आता हूँ। चैन पुलिंग सबसे ज्यादा बिहार में होती है और गाड़ियां सबसे ज्यादा वहां रोकੀ जाती हैं, खासकर समस्तीपुर डिविजन में और गया और पटना के बीच में। बहुत सी गाड़ियां से हम लोगों ने जो बँकुम है वहां से चैन की हटा भी दिया है। फिर भी गाड़ियां रोक दी जाती हैं। एक अजीब तरीका अपनाया है। जो जायन करने की जगह होती है उस पर लोग लाठी मार देते हैं और एक डिब्बे का दूसरे डिब्बे से सम्बन्ध तोड़ देते हैं और जहां उतरना होता है उतर जाते हैं। डेढ़ दो सी बार पी एक के आदमियों को हमने हर एक डिविजन में लगाया है जो हर गाड़ी में बैठकर जाया करेंगे, धूमने और जो लोग इस तरह का काम करेंगे उनको पकड़ने की कोशिश करेंगे। माननीय सदस्य यह भी जानते हैं कि जो सजा पहले पचास रुपये थी उस को सवा दो सी कर दिया गया है। नए बिल में कुछ और भी हम करना चाहते हैं।

जहां तक इस बारे में कुछ स्टेपस लेने का सम्बन्ध है, हम प्रान्तीय सरकारों के सम्बन्ध से ही इसको रोक सकते हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बता दूँ कि देश के पन्चमी और दक्षिणी भागों में इस प्रकार चैन पुलिंग नहीं होती है। खास तौर से बिहार

और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भागों में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चैन-पुलिंग होती है, जिस से गाड़ियां लैट हो जाती हैं।

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKSH: Recently, the Railway Ministry has designated certain trains as "Super Fast Trains" and has imposed a special surcharge on the tickets for travel on such trains. If such trains run late, will the hon. Minister be prepared to refund the surcharge that is levied and collected on the tickets of those trains?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There is no such proposal under consideration at this stage.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will put just a reverse question.

The Rajdhani Express every time, every day, reaches at least an hour earlier either towards Delhi or towards Howrah. Then, for 2-3 hours, its speed is completely slowed down. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is possible that at least one hour can be saved by increasing the speed of the Rajdhani Express in its arrival at Delhi or Howrah.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The whole question is about track setting. Once the track gets set, then we can increase the speed. This question will be examined.

श्री श्री० एन० तिवारी : प्रभा लोको स्ट्राइक के बाद भी नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे में कोयला न होने की वजह से बीस गाड़ियां कैंसल कर दी गई हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जो गाड़ियां चलाती थी हैं, वे बिना चैन-पुलिंग के भी दो, तीन, चार घंटे लैट चलती हैं। नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे में जो बगट टु बाट जवान हैं, उन के चलने का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोयले के अभाव में जो गाड़ियां बन्द हुई वे क्यों बन्द हुई और समय रहते कोयला क्यों नहीं मंगाया गया? ये बातें प्लान के अन्तर्गत में छपी हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टीमर के यातायात के बारे में क्या रुकावट है जो स्पीडर मैन होने के लिये

रखा गया है, उस पर पैसेज से को क्यों ले जाया जाता है ? समस्तीपुर डिविजन इतना बड़ा है कि उस से कंट्रोल नहीं होता । क्या मंत्री महोदय सोनपुर में इस को कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे जिस से ज्यादा अच्छी तरह कंट्रोल किया जा सके ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : जहाँ तक सोनपुर में रेलवे आफिस खोलने का सवाल है, वह अभी नहीं करना है । वहाँ डिविजन नहीं खोलना है । यह प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने नहीं है । तीन दिन पहले जब सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांडज पर बहस हो रही थी, तो माननीय सदस्य ने जहाजों का प्रश्न उठाया था । मैंने बताया था कि या तो हम पुराने जहाजों की जल्दी से जल्दी मरम्मत करके उन को ठीक हालत में लायेंगे, या हम बाहर से छोटे छोटे स्टीमर लाना चाहते हैं । डील के बारे में मैंने कहा है कि हमारा यह प्रयास रहेगा कि गाड़ियां पक्कूअल हों ।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The trains were cancelled and they were running late due to non-availability of coal. I want to know about that.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is not a fact that we did not have coal. There was coal. We wanted to preserve it for running goods trains which were engaged in the transport of foodgrains and other essential items. Some of the passenger trains were cancelled, specially during the loco men strike. In most of the zones, the trains are running normally. In the Samastipur Division only, we are having some difficulty. There was coal but we kept it for a rainy day, when the situation might deteriorate further, so that the goods trains alone could be moved.

राजघाट सिंचाई परियोजना में कार्य

* 473. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या सिब ई श्रीर विश्वस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने इस वर्ष राजघाट सिंचाई परियोजना का उद्घाटन किया था ;

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(ख) इसके कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना के कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने को संभावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The foundation stone of the Rajghat Dam Project was laid by the Prime Minister of India on April 14, 1973.

(b) Preliminary works have commenced from this year.

(c) The project is likely to be completed in 6 to 8 years.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : राजघाट बांध परियोजना का प्रारम्भिक कार्य मौके पर चार महीने से शुरू नहीं हुआ है । क्या यह सच है कि वहाँ मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के इंजीनियरों में झगड़ा है कि इस बांध को कौन बनायेगा क्योंकि इस में दोनों प्रदेशों का हक लगा हुआ है । मैं यह भी जानन चाहता हूँ कि इस परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में कोई कंट्रोल बोर्ड या कमेटी बनाने का फैसला कब तक हो जायगा जिस से यह कार्य मौके पर तेज गति से शुरू हो सके ।

DR. K. L. RAO: The dam belongs to both Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In order to have the project implemented, a Control Board has to be set up. There is a difference of opinion between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh about the composition of the Control Board, and we are trying to sort out that difference. We have written to both the Governments to let us have their final replies.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि कंट्रोल बोर्ड बनाने में क्या देरी है क्योंकि कार्य उसी समय शुरू होगा जब कंट्रोल बोर्ड बन चुकेगा । मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से ऐसा लगता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में वहाँ सब से बड़ी

बाधा है। वह कंट्रोल बोर्ड कब तक बन जायेगा और क्या उस का अध्यक्ष सेंटर का होगा ? इस बारे में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: I was submitting that in a different form. The U.P. Government want the Control Board to be chaired by the Minister of Irrigation and Power from the Centre. The Madhya Pradesh Government feels that the Control Board can be chaired alternatively from U.P. and from M.P. So, there is a difference of opinion between them and that has to be sorted out. It is not a very big difference. As the hon. Member has said, unless the Control Board is set up, we cannot expedite the project. In the course of the next few days, I think we can settle this issue.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी : बेतवा नदी पर राजघाट बांध का प्रश्न बीस साल से मध्य प्रदेश के साथ झगड़े के कारण पड़ा हुआ है। किसी तरह से वह परियोजना पास हुई और प्रधान मंत्री ने उस का शिलान्यास किया। लेकिन उस के सम्बन्ध में फिर भी कोई न कोई झगड़ा छिड़ जाता है। अगर सिंचाई का कार्य इसी तरह कछुए की चाल से होगा, तो हम अगले दो सौ बरस तक भी जमीन को पानी नहीं दे पायेंगे। मेरे जिले में उरमिल बांध भी पास हो चुका है, मगर इसी तरह के छोटे छोटे झगड़ों के कारण उसका काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। ऐसा लगता है कि मेरी जिन्दगी में, और मंत्री महोदय की जिन्दगी में, वह पूरा नहीं होने का है।

DR. K. L. RAO: There is no reason to be afraid that the project will not be done early. There has been complete agreement between Uttar Pradesh about this Project. There are only some minor differences which are bound to be there. The project is not being delayed on account of that, but is delayed because of the fact that it is essentially a Fifth Plan project and the money has got to come from the Fifth Plan funds. The need for the project in that area has been fully realised by both the State Govern-

ments, and I am sure that enough provision will be made in the Fifth Plan for the project to be pushed up.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramavatar Shastri-not here.

Shri R. V. Bade—also absent.

Shri Sarjoo Pandey—also absent.

Shri Ch Ram Prakash.

Loss on suburban trains operating in Metropolitan Cities like Bombay and Calcutta

*477. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: With the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether suburban trains operating in the metropolitan cities like Bombay and Calcutta are incurring loss of several crores of rupees annually; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Substantial losses are being incurred in the operation of suburban services in the metropolitan areas.

(b) The bulk of the loss on suburban traffic is on account of the very low rates for monthly and quarterly season tickets. The monthly season ticket fares are equal to only about 8 to 15 single journey fares for third class and quarterly season tickets are issued at 2½ times the fares for monthly tickets. The season ticket holders constitute about 70 per cent of the total number of suburban passengers.

Suburban services perform a unique function for the country providing a very cheap and convenient transport for people to and from their places of work and suburban fares, particular-

ly season ticket fares, have been kept low for socio-economic reasons. In order to make good the loss to some extent, the season ticket fares are slightly increased from time to time consistent with the social benefit aspect.

Water utilization of the Godavari Barrage Project

*478. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water utilization of the Godavari Barrage Project accepted in December, 1971, is going to affect the status quo, as to the commitments of Krishna and Godavari waters, that was being maintained after the constitution of the Krishna and Godavari Water Disputes Tribunals; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The Godavari Barrage Project, envisaging the construction of a barrage across Godavari river to replace the existing old anicut at Dowlaishwaram which is in a dangerous condition has been approved subject to the condition that with the construction of the new barrage in place of the old one, there would not be any increase in the water utilisation.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the replacement of the existing old anicut contemplated in the Godavari Barrage project was brought to the notice of the concerned States, namely, Mysore and Maharashtra.

Secondly, was there any concurrence or consensus regarding the implementation of this project between the States concerned?

DR K. L. RAO: I do not remember if that was done. But the main con-

sideration was the necessity of the replacement works as the old structure there was in a dangerous condition and the project was sanctioned. We have done the same thing with regard to the Bandadra dam in Maharashtra. We allowed the repair work to be taken up. But I do not remember whether we consulted the other States or not.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

मध्य प्रदेश को आयातित जनरेटों की सप्लाई

*462. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशों से आयात किए गए जनरेटों में से बहुत कम जनरेटर दिए गए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई और विद्युतमंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश ने अमर-कण्टक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के लिए 120 मेगावाट के दो सेटों और कोर्बा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के लिए 120 मेगावाट के एक सेट के आयात के लिए अुरोध किया । उच्च प्राथमिकता देकर कोर्बा के लिए देशी सेट की डिलिवरी पहले करी गई है और अमरकण्टक के लिए दो सेटों के आयात के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Lawyers engaged by Government to appear in Supreme Court and High Courts in Cases challenging Constitution Amendment Act etc.

*463. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the lawyers engaged by the Central Government to defend Government in the Supreme Court/various High Courts in cases challenging the Banking Companies (Taking-over) Act, 1969, Constitution Amendment Act seeking Abolition of Privy Purses and Constitution Amendment Act on Fundamental Rights, separately; and

(b) the days for which each lawyer was engaged and the fees paid to them, separately?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

In so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, the information is as under:—

(a) (i) The names of lawyers engaged on behalf of the Central Government in the Supreme Court in Banking Companies (Taking-over) Act, 1969 are as under:—

1. Shri Niren De, Attorney-General for India.
2. SHRI Jagnish Swarup, the then Solicitor-General for India.
3. Shri M. C. Setalvad, Senior Advocate.
4. Shri C. K. Daphty, Senior Advocate.
5. Shri N. S. Bindro, Senior Advocate.
6. Shri V. A. Saiyed Muhammed, Senior Advocate.
7. Shri N. H. Hingorani, Advocate.
8. Shri R. H. Dhebar, Government Advocate.

9. Shri S. P. Nayar, Asstt. Government Advocate (now Deputy Government Advocate).

(ii) The names of Advocates engaged on behalf of the Government in Constitutional Amendment Act seeking Abolition of Privy Purses cases:

1. Shri Niren De, Attorney-General for India.
2. Shri Lal Narain Sinha, Solicitor-General for India.
3. Shri D. P. Singh, Senior Advocate.
4. Shri G. L. Sanghi, Standing Counsel for U.O.I.
5. Shri R. N. Sachthey, Government Advocate.
6. Shri B. D. Sharma, the then Addl. Government Advocate.
7. Shri S. P. Nayar, Deputy Government Advocate.

(iii) The names of Advocates engaged in the Constitution Amendment Act cases on Fundamental Rights:—

1. Shri Niren De, Attorney-General for India.
2. Shri L. N. Sinha, Solicitor-General for India.
3. Shri M. K. Ramamurthy, Senior Advocate.
4. Shri S. N. Prasad, Standing Counsel for U.O.I.
5. Shri R. H. Dhebar, Advocate.
6. Shri Ram Janjwani, Advocate.
7. Miss Sumitra Chakravarti, Advocate.
8. Shri R. N. Sachthey, Government Advocate.
9. Shri B. D. Sharma, the then Addl. Government Advocate.
10. Shri S. P. Nayar, Deputy Government Advocate.

(b) (i) The hearing in the writ petitions challenging the Banking Companies (Taking-over) Act, 1969 lasted

for 33 days as regular hearings. The number of days for which each lawyer appeared and the fee claimed by him is shown against his name as under:—

Name of the Advocate	Number of days for which each Advocate appeared		Fee claimed
	larRegu hearing	Hearing in Misc. petitions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Shri Niren De, Attorney General	33	6	Rs. 79,200
2. Shri Jagdish Swarup, the then Solicitor-General	29	2	64,800
3. Shri M. C. Setalvad, Sr. Advocate	33	1	1,09,360
4. Shri C. K. Daphtry, Sr. Advocate	33	2	5,840
5. Shri N. S. Bindra, Sr. Advocate	33		19,800
6. Shri V. A. Saiyad Muhammad, Sr. Advocate	33		19,800
7. Shri N. H. Hingorani, Advocate	33	6	19,800
8. Shri R. H. Dhebar, the then Govt. Advocate	33	6	..
9. Shri S. P. Nayar, Asstt. Govt. Advocate (now Deputy Government Advocate)	33	6	..
			} Not entitled to charge any fee as they are Govt. Officers.

(b) (ii) and (iii). The hearing of the writ petitions challenging the Constitutional Amendments relating to abolition of Privy Purses and the right to amend the Fundamental Rights were heard together for a total number of 67 days. The following counsel were engaged in the said matter

and the position as regards the fee bills received from them is as under:

Name of the Advocate	Number of days for which each Advocate appeared		Fee claimed
	Nos. of days	No. of hearings in Misc. petitions	
1. Shri Niren De, Attorney General	67	6	2,11,000
2. Shri L. N. Sinha, Solicitor-General	67		2,02,800
3. Shri D. P. Singh, Sr. Advocate	67		Full bill not received.
4. Shri G. L. Sanghi, Standing Counsel	67		30,150
5. Shri M. K. Ramamurthy, Sr. Advocate	67		Full bill not received.
6. Shri S. N. Prasad, Standing Counsel	67		30,150
7. Shri R. H. Dhebar, Advocate	67		33,500
8. Shri Ram Panjwani, Advocate	67		Bill not received.
9. Miss Sumitra Chakravarti, Advocate	67		20,100
10. Shri R. N. Sachthey, Govt. Advocate	67		Not entitled to charge any fee being Govt. officers.
11. Shri B. D. Sharma, the then Addl. Advocate	67		
12. Shri S. P. Nayar, Deputy Govt. Advocate	67		

In so far as various High Courts are concerned, the desired information is 'Nil'.

Upgradation of Kurmadanga Halt to Full Station

*468. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of his Ministry has been drawn to the de-

mand/proposal for the upgradation of Kurmadanga halt to full station and setting up of a Booking Office and appointment of whole-time Station Master or absorbing commission-basis sale-agent in the post of Railway Station Master; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Kurmadanga on A. K. Light Railway, is a contractor operated halt and the proposal for its conversion into a flag station, is under examination.

Request from Rajasthan Government for location of a Fertilizer Plant in Rajasthan

*469. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge deposits of Pyrites are available at Saladipura in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government of Rajasthan have requested the Central Government for the location of a Fertilizer plant in the public sector in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Working Group set up by Government indicated the possibility of establishing a fertilizer complex in Rajasthan. The decision in this regard will be taken on receipt of firm data on the economic availability of the basic raw materials like pyrites and rock phosphate and essential utilities regarding which studies are under way. While feasibility report on Saladipura pyrites deposits prepared by M/s. R.T.Z. has been received the World Bank feasibility report on rock phosphate is being examined by the Union Department of Mines in consultation with the Rajasthan Government.

Fourth Rise in Prices of Crude Oil allowed to Foreign Oil Companies

*470. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign oil firms have lately been allowed a rise in crude prices for the fourth time in six months;

(b) if so, the extent of increase allowed and total increase in crude prices during the last six months to the foreign oil companies;

(c) the reasons for granting such increases; and

(d) how these increases have affected and are likely to affect the prices of different petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). The increase in FOB prices claimed by foreign oil companies since 1-1-1973 has been of the order of 0.704/bbl dollar in the case of Light Iranian crude and 0.502/bbl dollar in the case of Arabian Mix. Foreign exchange has been released for the import of crude oil at the enhanced prices during 1973.

(c) Crude oil prices have been going up continually since November 1970. A sellers' market prevails. Crude oil, therefore, cannot be presently bought at lower prices. Like all other countries, India has to buy crude oil in the world market at prevailing prices.

(d) The prices of bulk refined petroleum products are linked to the price of Light Iranian Crude Oil. The O.P.C. recommended that the FOB prices of bulk refined petroleum products should be increased by 4 per cent for every 10 cents/bbl increase in the price of Light Iranian crude oil. Accordingly in June, 1973, the FOB

विदेशी औषध निर्माता फर्मों द्वारा करोड़ों रुपयों की धनराशि का बाहर भेजा जाना

*475 श्री आर० बी० बड़ें : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में औषधियां बनाने वाली फर्मों द्वारा 1971-72 में कितने रुपये की धनराशि अपने देश को भेजी गई; और

(ख) इस प्रकार धन को बाहर जाने में रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री बेबकान्त बरुआ) : (क) 1971-72 में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक विदेश स्वामि व वाली विदेशी औषध निर्माता फर्मों द्वारा 525 लाख रुपये की राशि बाहर भेजी ।

(ख) सरकार की वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार भारतीय कर्षकों का भुक्तान करने के बाद लाभ एवं लाभार्थों की राशि प्रायः बाहर भिजवाई जा सकती है । तथापि 100 प्रतिशत विदेशी स्वामित्व की कंपनियों को लाभार्थ घोषित करने के लिए यदि आरक्षित निधि में से धन निकलवाना पड़े तो रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया को निम्न विषयों के बारे में संतुष्ट करना आवश्यक होगा :-

(i) कि आरक्षित निधि में से पिछले 5 वर्षों की औसत पर केवल लाभार्थ बनाए रखने के लिये अथवा प्रदत्त पूँजी के 10 प्रतिशत धर, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, निकाला गया है ।

(ii) कि आरक्षित निधि से निकाला गया धन कुल प्रदत्त पूँजी और वर्ष के आरम्भ में कंपनी की निवार्ध आरक्षित निधियों के 10% से अधिक नहीं है एवं

(iii) कि धन निकालने के बाद निवार्ध आरक्षित निधियों का बकाया उपरोक्त में क्वचित प्रदत्त पूँजी एवं आरक्षित निधियों के

15 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं रह जाता रायलटी एवं तकनीक जानकारी की फीस हेतु धन बाहर ले जाने की रिजर्व बैंक के यह सुस्ली कर लेने पर इजाजत दी जाती है कि भुगतान सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई शर्तों के अनुसार ही है ।

Diversion of Funds for Flood Protection Schemes for other Purposes

*476. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds allotted for flood protection schemes have been diverted to other schemes by some State Governments; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to see that funds allotted for flood control measures are not diverted for other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). Under the procedure evolved for the Fourth Plan, the Central assistance to the State Governments for their Plan schemes is provided in the shape of block loans and grants and is not tied to any particular projects or head of development. Thus there is no earmarked assistance for flood control schemes. The State Governments are free to allocate the funds to various heads of development according to priority.

However, the Government of India have provided special financial assistance for acceleration of flood control programme and priority schemes in some States and these amounts have been utilised for the purpose for which they were provided.

Making Oil India Limited a Major Agency for Oil Exploration in North-Eastern India

*479. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering the question of making Oil India a major agency for exploration in North-eastern India;

(b) if so, whether it will also be used as window for Western technology; and

(c) whether Government are also considering the question of making Oil India a public sector undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (c). No such proposal is presently under consideration by the Government;

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to Liberalise the Divorce Law and to Grant Right to seek Divorce to Either Party to Marriage who has been ordered to Pay Separate Maintenance under Section 488 of Criminal Procedure Code

*480. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to liberalise the Divorce Law and also to grant right to seek divorce to either party to the marriage who has been ordered to pay separate maintenance under section 488 of Criminal Procedure Code; and

(b) if so, when the amending Bill is likely to be introduced in the House?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Certain proposals

for amending the law relating to divorce, including a suggestion to grant a right to seek divorce in cases where maintenance under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been ordered, are being examined.

(b) No decision has been taken in this regard.

Cases pending before Income-tax Appellate Tribunals

4524. SHRI A. M. CHELLACHAMI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals and reference applications pending with the various benches of the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunals as on 30th June, 1973;

(b) the number out of them which are more than one year old; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to liquidate these arrears so that the tax locked up in these cases could be recovered without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) 82,705.

(b) 39,640.

(c) Instructions have been issued to all the Benches to give priority to the disposal of old appeals pending before the Tribunal. The number of members authorised to hear appeals while sitting singly has been increased.

Transfer of Parcel Clerk of Saharanpur Railway Station (Northern Railway)

4525. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7199 on 17th April, 1973 regarding the transfer of Parcel Clerks of Saharanpur Railway Station and state:

(a) whether the transfer of a Parcel Clerk from SRE Railway Station in

the month of March, 1973 was actually made on any public complaint;

(b) if so, the reasons for not transferring other Parcel Clerks working at MTC, Modinagar, GZB, SRE, DLI against whom serious public complaints for their mis-behaviour, misconduct and mal-practices have also been received during the three years; and

(c) the number of such persons actually working at these stations and the reasons for not transferring them in spite of public complaints against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) In addition to public complaints there were complaints from his colleagues as well as reports of unsatisfactory working from his superiors. He was, therefore, transferred in the administrative interest.

(b) and (c). It is not the practice to transfer staff merely on receipt of complaints. The previous record of employees is also considered and staff transferred only if it is found desirable on administrative grounds.

Installation of Street Lights in Village Muradgrampur, Meerut District

4526. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gram Panchayat Village Muradgrampur (Kursi) P.O. Muradnagar District Meerut (U.P.) has deposited the due amount of "estimate", for installing the Street lights in the said village, but the Rural Electrification Corporation, Modi Nagar has not completed the job as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and whether the work is under process, if so, the approximate time to complete the job;

(c) whether some other members of the said village have applied for Domestic Connections, and even after depositing the amount demanded by the said Corporation, the electric connections have not been issued to them as yet; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Gram Panchayat of village Murad Grampur Pausi (Kursi) Post Office Muradnagar, District Merrut deposited the required amount for street light connections on 24-4-1973 and necessary sanction was accorded on 2-5-1973. The work is in progress.

(b) The delay in completion of the work was due to non-availability of certain items of material, which have been arranged now and the work is expected to be completed within the month of September, 1973.

(c) The village is having two portions at a distance of about half a kilometre.

The electrification of one part of the village has already been completed and domestic connections have been given to those consumers who have completed the formalities. The work of electrification of the second part is in progress and a few consumers of the locality have also completed formalities. The domestic connections to these will be given as soon as the work of construction of electric lines in the locality is complete.

(d) The reasons for not releasing the domestic connections in the locality is that the work of construction of electric line was still going on and the connection can be given only after completion of these lines. The connections are expected to be given by the end of September, 1973. .

Pumping set power connection metres in village Kursi, P.O. Muradnagar Electrical Sub-Division Modi Nagar, District Meerut (U. P.)

4527. SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether pumping set power connection metres installed in village Kursi, P. O. Muradnagar, Electric Sub-division Modi Nagar, District Meerut, U.P. do not carry the seal of the Department and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the U. P. Electricity Board has any check on the misuse of units consumed in the cases of unsealed metres of the said village; and

(c) whether the consumers in the village have been billed at the rate of minimum charges for the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has informed that all the power meters carry the seals of the Board.

(b) In order to ensure that there is no misuse of electricity, a Police squad has been stationed at Meerut for detecting misuse of electricity in the entire district. Moreover, during inspection whenever the seals are found broken or tampered, assessment of probable units consumed is made and the consumer billed accordingly.

(c) There are no minimum charges for energy consumed for tubewell purposes. Only fixed charge @ Rs. 3.00 per B.H.P. per month of the contracted load is being charged in addition to the units consumed. The Board has informed that in the case of one tube-well consumer the light and fan

meter was found jammed and that consumer is being billed for minimum charges in respect of his light and fan load only.

Guidelines for Award of Contracts for Vending Stalls of Rainways

4528. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALIN-GARAYAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the guidance of Railway Administrations in the matter of award of contracts for vending stalls on the Railways, if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether some Co-operative Societies in Bombay have approached him for the allotment of Tea/Milk bar Stall (1/2 Unit) on some Suburban Stations of the Bombay Division of the Western and Central Railways;

(c) if so, their particulars and the action taken on their representations; and

(b) whether some Co-operative Central and Western Railways are giving preference to the individual contractors over the Co-operative Societies, and if so, the reasons therefor?

* THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The procedure for the allotment of catering/vending contracts at stations is that as and when it is decided to appoint a new contractor, other than a Cooperative Society or Voluntary Social Organisation, applications are called for by the Railways. The applications received are scrutinised by a Screening Committee which considers the experience, financial position and capability of the various candidates to satisfactorily undertake the work and on its recom-

mentation the contract is awarded to the party found most suitable subject to the condition that his holdings do not exceed six units.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5521/73].

गोहाटी तथा बरौनी तेल शोधक कार- खानों द्वारा अशोधित तेल का उत्पादन

4529. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने गोहाटी तथा बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखानों से तथा निजी क्षेत्र की असम आयल कम्पनी ने गत वर्ष कितने अशोधित तेल को साफ किया ; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 में उन कारखानों में लगभग कितनी मात्रा में अशोधित तेल साफ किया जाएगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). गोहाटी एवं बरौनी तेल शोधन शालाएं आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड तथा तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा आसाम क्षेत्र में निकाले गए कच्चे तेल का शोधन करती रही हैं।

1972-73 में संशोधन किए गए एवं 1973-74 में शोधन किए जाने वाले तेल की मात्राएं निम्नलिखित हैं :—

तेलशोधनशाला का नाम	कच्चा तेल	(मीटरी टनों में)
	1972-73 में शोधित	1973-74 में शोधन किया जाना
	(वास्तविक)	(लक्ष्य)
गोहाटी तेल शोधन शाला	7,93,135	8,00,000
बरौनी तेल शोधन शाला	22,62,633	22,40,095

आसाम आयल कम्पनी द्वारा इन तेल शोधनशालाओं को कोई कच्चा तेल नहीं दिया जाता है। बरौनी तेलशोधन शाला में ऊपर दी गई मात्राओं के अतिरिक्त आयात किए गए लगभग आधा मिलियन मीटरी टन अशोधित तेल का शोधन किया जाता है।

सिलीगुड़ी और मल्लागुड़ी स्टेशनों (पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे) के बीच आसाम मेल के यात्रियों को लूटा जाना

4530. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1973 में सिलीगुड़ी और मल्लागुड़ी स्टेशनों के बीच डाकुओं ने आसाम मेल के यात्रियों को लूट लिया था; और

(ख) रेलगाड़ियों में डकैती की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) मई, 1973 में सिलीगुड़ी और मल्लागुड़ी रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच असम मेल में डकैती की कोई बारदात नहीं हुई। लेकिन 16-5-73 को सिलीगुड़ी जं० और पारवाश्रम स्टेशनों के बीच असम मेल में यात्रियों के 300 रु० की नगदी और उन के निजी सामानों की लूट-पाट की बारदात हुई थी। इस में किसी की जान नहीं गई। इस सम्बन्ध में सिलीगुड़ी टाउन की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने तीन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया है।

(ख) निम्नलिखित निवारक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :—

1. सशस्त्र पुलिस कर्मचारियों तथा सादे लिबास में रहने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा रात की महत्वपूर्ण सवारी गाड़ियों का मार्गरक्षण किया जा रहा है।

2. पश्चिम बंगाल पुलिस ने पश्चिम बंगाल में पड़ने वाले पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के भाग पर 'आवा-जाही गश्त' की पद्धति चालू की है।

3. जब कभी आवश्यकता पड़ती है, रेलवे सुरक्षादल पुलिस की सहायता करता है।

4. स्थानीय पुलिस के साथ घनिष्ठ समन्वय रखा जाता है।

Equipments for washing of Isolators and Insulators

4531. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1969, 1970 and as recently as June, 1973 various authorities such as Mr. H. V. Gopal Krashan of High Voltage Laboratory, Bangalore and others all highly qualified Engineers, have repeatedly insisted on having adequate equipments for washing of isolators and insulators and other related equipments for better maintenance of grid system; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BAGOVID VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The hot-line insulator washing equipment is already in use in Maharashtra and Gujarat where breakdown of power supply on account of salt pollution is frequent.

Yardstick followed in case of transfer of Parcel Clerks at Saharanpur

4532. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7200 on the 17th April, 1973 regarding the yardstick followed in case of transfer of parcel clerks at Saharanpur and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; collected and laid on the Table of and

(c) the time by which it will be collected and laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. The information has been collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indian Engineers at Work in Bangladesh

4533. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian Engineers are still at work in Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the terms and conditions of contracts in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no contract in this regard. The Indian Railway Engineers are being paid their entitlements towards Pay, Foreign Allowance, Passage, Transport of Kits, etc., under Government of India Rules.

सुपर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का सैनकोटा-क्विलोन संक्शन (दक्षिण रेलवे) के पानालूर रेलवे स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना घटित होना

4534. श्री चन्द्दलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण रेलवे के सैनकोटा-क्विलोन संक्शन के पानालूर रेलवे स्टेशन पर सुपर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के कारण का संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है और इस में जन और धन की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुहम्मद शर्मा कुरेशी) : (क) 19-7-1973 को 137 डाउन मद्रास-तिरुवनन्तपुरम एक्सप्रेस पुनूलूर स्टेशन पर पटरी से उतर गयी थी ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) अपर आयुक्त, रेल संरक्षा, बंगलूर ने इस घटना की सांविधिक जांच की थी, जिनके अन्तिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसार, गाड़ी रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण पटरी से उतर गयी थी ।

इस दुर्घटना में एक व्यक्ति मारा गया था और 3 व्यक्ति घायल हुए थे जिन में से एक को गहरी चोटें आयी थीं । रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 20,618 रु० की हानि होने का अनुमान है ।

क्षिप्रा और चम्बल नदियों में बाढ़

4535. श्री चन्द्दलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या सिन्धु और विष्णु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही की वर्षा और क्षिप्रा तथा चम्बल नदियों में बाढ़ के कारण उज्जैन शहर का संबंध शेष विश्व से कट गया था ;

(ख) इस के परिणामस्वरूप अनुमानतः जन-धन की कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) भविष्य में बाढ़ की रोकथाम करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा): (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश को राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 19 जुलाई को क्षिप्रा नदी में बाढ़ों के परिणामस्वरूप उज्जैन में सड़क यातायात भंग हो गया था। उज्जैन शहर में निम्नवर्ती क्षेत्रों में पानी भर गया। 37 घरों को क्षति पहुंची। फसलों को क्षति 50,000 रुपये को और मकानों की क्षति 31,000 रुपये की हुई। किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। "

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश को राज्य सरकार ने उज्जैन शहर को बाढ़ सुरक्षा के लिए अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है।

मुरादाबाद जिले में गंगा नदी पर बांध का निर्माण

4536. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुरादाबाद जिले को हसनपुर तहसील में गंगा के किनारे बनने वाले बांध का निर्माण अब तक पूर्ण हो जायेगा ;

(ख) इस योजना पर कितना अनुमानित व्यय होगा और वह धन राशि कितने चरणों में खर्च की जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या इस बांध के अब तक न बन पाने के कारण उस क्षेत्र के कई सौ गांवों को प्रतिवर्ष करोड़ों रुपये की हानि होती है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा): (क) से (ग). औसतन गंगा में बाढ़ें हसनपुर तहसील में बाएँ किनारे पर प्रतिवर्ष एक लाख की जनसंख्या वाले लगभग 260 ग्रामों पर प्रभाव डालती है। 20,000 हेक्टेयर के फसली क्षेत्र को मिला कर 50,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र प्रभावित होता है।

राज्य सरकार ने सर्वेक्षण तथा माडल परीक्षण करने के बाद क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपये और 9 करोड़ रुपये लागत के दो विकल्पों के साथ एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की थी। इसकी जनवरी, 1972 में राज्य बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा जांच की गई थी। उन्होंने स्कीम को चरणों में कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए उसका संशोधन करने और लागत तथा लाभों के अध्ययन करने का सुझाव दिया था। राज्य सरकार ने संशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया है।

Education of Railwaymen's Children on All India Basis

4537. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal for the education of Railwaymen's children on an all-India basis; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI (MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Railway schools are following the curriculum and pattern of

education of the State in which they are situated. In view of this, it would not be possible to make arrangement for the education of 'Railwaymen' children on an all-India basis.

Reservation in Srinagar Express on 3rd June, 1973 at Delhi Railway Station

4538. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 3rd June, 1973 the New Delhi Railway Reservation Staff had reserved sleeping berths instead of seats in 'two-tier' compartments of Srinagar Express and later on no seats or sleeping berths were given to the passengers concerned who had reserved their seats well in advance and their sleeping berths/seats were allotted by the Conductors on the platform by charging Rs. 5/- per passenger extra, from the outsiders; and

(b) whether Government have received any complaint/representation from the passengers, if so, what action has been taken against the officials concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. It is a fact that on 3rd June, 1973, the Reservation Clerk at New Delhi station inadvertently booked 5 third class sleeper berths for a party in 2-tier coach of 59 Up Srinagar Express instead of seats desired by them. This mistake came to notice on the train when the party was requested to avail of the sleeping accommodation on payment of sleeper charges as no seats were available at that time, but they refused to accept the sleeping accommodation. These 5 berths which fell vacant were, therefore, allotted to passengers on the waiting list on payment of the sleeper surcharge and not to outsiders.

1714 LS-3

(b) Yes, a complaint to this effect has been received and disciplinary action is being taken against the staff responsible for the mistake.

**Treatment accorded to O.P.I.
Vis-a-Vis I.D.M.A.**

4539. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accorded preferential treatment to O.P.I., a representative body dominated by foreign firms and large industrial houses, when compared to other representative bodies such as the I.D.M.A. which represents the Indian sector of the drugs industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider their policy and accord equal treatment to the two representative bodies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Total capital investment in drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry and the Share of Foreign Equity

4540. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total capital investment in the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry and what is the share of foreign equity;

(b) what amount have been repatriated during the last three years in the shape of profits, dividends on foreign equity invested; and

(c) what special measures Government propose to adopt to reduce

foreign equity participation in this country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) As per Government's present policy, remittances or profits and dividends are normally allowed after the payment of Indian taxes thereon. However, in the case of 100 per cent foreign owned companies if the declaration of dividends involves drawal from reserves, the remittance facility will be subject to the Reserve Bank of India being satisfied regarding the following:

- (i) that the reserves have been drawn upon only for maintaining the dividend quantum at the average of the previous 5 years or at 10 per cent of the paid up capital whichever is less;
- (ii) that the drawal on reserves does not exceed 10 per cent of the total of the paid up capital and free reserves of the company at the beginning of the year;
- (iii) that the balance of free reserves left after that drawal does not fall below 15 per cent of the total paid up capital and reserves as in (ii) above.

News report regarding the expenditure incurred by Managing Director of fact during his tour of Europe

4541. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government noticed the report appearing in "Deepam", an evening daily, published from

Cochin, dated the 19th July, 1973 regarding the extravagant expenditure of the Managing Directors of FACT on his recent tour of Europe; and

(b) if so, the actual facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expenditure incurred in connection with Chairman and Managing Director's tour abroad was in accordance with the rules and practices hitherto followed in such cases in the Undertaking.

Expenditure on Rail Link between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar

4542. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision to link Ahmedabad by Rail with Gandhinagar;

(b) if so, by what time it will be done; and

(c) what will be the expenditure involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: (a) Yes.

(b) The target date is December 74.

(c) Approximately 2.85 crores.

Construction of Road Over-bridges at Vavla Maninagar and Rajkot in Gujarat

4543. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways authorities in Gujarat have undertaken the construction of road over-bridges at Vavla, Maninagar and Rajkot; and

(b) if so, when the work on these projects is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The work of construction of new road over-bridges at Vavla and Maninagar has been undertaken at the cost of Gujarat State Government. Only the bridge proper is to be constructed by the railway while the approaches are to be constructed by the State Government. It is expected that the Railways' portion of the work on bridge proper will be completed by 31st March 1973.

The work of construction of a road over-bridge near Rajkot in replacement of the existing level crossing has been included in the Railways' Works Programme. The cost of this work will be shared by the Railway and the State Government. The detailed estimate for the work is being finalised. The detailed estimate will be sanctioned after obtaining approval of the State Government to their share of the cost and other terms and conditions as per extant procedure. It is too early to indicate at this stage the likely date of completion of this work.

Programme of Publishing Text Books on Law and Promoting Independent Publications of Law Books in Hindi

4544. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is launching an ambitious programme of publishing text books on law and promoting independent publications of law books in Hindi;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether the Ministry is also considering the question of publishing these law books in regional languages; and

(d) if so, by what time this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs have introduced a scheme for writing, translating and publishing standard law books in Hindi for use as text books or reference books by students of LL.B. classes and by lawyers practising in law courts in the Hindi-speaking areas.

The salient features of the scheme are—

- (i) award of prizes for the best law books in Hindi either published or written in any calendar year;
- (ii) special assignments for getting original law books written in Hindi on selected subjects by selected authors on contract basis; and
- (iii) getting selected law books, which have acquired the status of classics, translated into Hindi.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Loss due to Floods in Narmada in Broach District

4545. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Narmada has threatened 20 villages in Broach District;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered due to the floods of Narmada; and

(c) the steps taken by the Centre to help the areas affected by the floods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that the Narmada floods in July had threatened forty three villages. The flood damaged crops over an area of 4200 hec. valued at Rs. 5.42 lakhs.

(c) Relief measures for flood affected areas are undertaken by the State Government. Central assistance for relief is given to the State Governments on the basis of the recommendations of the Central teams which are deputed by the Centre on the requests received from the State Governments. No such requests has been received from the State Government of Gujarat so far.

Setting up of a Fertilizer Factory at Dahej in Broach District

4546. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Gujarat have decided to set up a fertilizer factory at Dahej in Broach District; and if so, the total expenditure involved;

(b) whether the State Government have forwarded the scheme to the Union Government for their help; and

(c) if so, what kind of assistance will be given to the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Limited (GSFC) have submitted an application for setting up a fertilizer plant in Gujarat. The Company's request has the support of the State Government. The Company is yet to sub-

mit the requisite feasibility and the market study reports.

Representation from an Industrial undertaking in Dhanbad district for the non-supply of power by D.V.C.

4547. SHRI D. N. SINGH:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation from an industrial undertaking in Dhanbad District producing Malleable iron castings about the non-supply of power by D.V.C. as agreed to by the latter in early 1971; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken on the representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A representation has been received from the Hindustan Malleables and Forgings, Dhanbad with whom the Damodar Valley Corporation had entered into a contract in March, 1971 for supplying power. The matter was referred to the Bihar State Electrification Board. A 33 KV line is required to be constructed from Damodar Valley Corporation's Putki Sub-station for supply of power to the factory at Bhuli. This line has to cross the lines of Bihar State Electricity Board supplying power to coal mines at a number of places. Consequently frequent shutdown of the Board's lines is involved. The Bihar State Electricity Board have issued instructions to give the necessary shutdown for the construction of lines by Damodar Valley Corporation.

Representation from Retired Asstt. Commercial Instructors (Rates) for Revision of their Scales

4548. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the retired Assistant Commercial Instructors (Rates) have been received in connection with revision of their Grade with effect from 1972 instead of 1961;

(b) if so, the number of employees who have been deprived of the benefit of revised pay scale and pensionary benefit;

(c) whether Government are proposing to reconsider it at high level so that many others will be benefited; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) As the award given by the Board of Arbitration under the J.C.M. Scheme is specifically that the scale of pay applicable to A.C.I. (Rates and Claims) should be revised from Rs. 205—280(AS) to Rs. 210—320(AS) w.e.f. 1st February 1972, there is no question of giving any retrospective effect.

Damage to property due to floods in U.P.

4549. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether machinery including a power plant worth several lakhs of rupees has been lost after flood waters of the Ramganga entered a

tunnel of the Kalagarh project in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the extent of loss of Government properties as a result of the flood; and

(c) the efforts made by the Uttar Pradesh Government to save this property in advance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) There has been no loss of machinery or power plant costing lakhs of rupees in the submergence of the Power House Building and Penstocks under construction at Ramganga Project, Kalagarh. However, some small equipment was submerged which will be used after overhauling.

(b) Overhauling of some pumps, welding sets, concrete pumps, and one transformer that got submerged would only be necessary. The expenditure for overhauling this equipment will not be substantial.

(c) A cofferdam was constructed in the river bed to enclose the power house and tunnel to keep them free from flood waters for continuing construction during the rainy seasons and safeguarding the machinery in operation there. This cofferdam got breached on account of heavy floods in Ramganga river. However, most of the equipment was shifted before the breach occurred but some equipment lying at not easily accessible places, could not be removed and the same got submerged.

Machinery to solve grievances of retired Railway Employees

4550. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any machinery has been set up in the Railway Ministry to solve the grievances and hardship of retired Railway employees caused by high rise in prices;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The Personnel Organisation in which there are a number of Welfare Inspectors on the Railways attends to the grievances of retired as well as serving Railway employees.

Passenger Train Service between Barwadih and Patna or Gomoh and Patna

4551. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to start a passenger train service between Barwadih and Patna or between Gomoh and Patna via Barwadih Daltonganj;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Introduction of a train between Barwadih and Patna or between Gomoh and Patna via Barwadih/Daltonganj is, at present, operationally not feasible due to lack of adequate line capacity enroute and for want of necessary terminal facilities at Patna.

(c) Does not arise.

Release of drinking water by Maharashtra for Mysore

4552. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have released water for

drinking purposes for the people of Mysore after setting up the Krishna Water dispute tribunal; and

(b) if so, the quantity of water so released?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have reported, that at the special request of Mysore Government, they released water to Mysore in exchange of equivalent power. The quantity of water released was as under:—

Year	Quantity released
1972	274 Mcft.
1973	519 Mcft.

Export of Timber to Bangladesh

4553. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether timber meant for export to Bangladesh is lying in wagons at Katihar since May, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Thirteen wagons loaded with timber for Bangladesh were detained first at Radhikapur and then at Katihar as the consignor, the Divisional Forest Officer, Kurseong, failed to pay the detention charges on these wagons detained for custom examination or to produce necessary exemption certificate from the Custom Authorities. As there was no response from the Chief Conservator of Forests, even though the matter was repeatedly brought to his notice, the consignments loaded in these wagons were unloaded at Katihar to avoid further detention to wagons.

**Recommendations of Law Commission
on Enactments to deal with Social
and Economic Offences**

4554. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIR be pleased to state:

(a) The major recommendations and amendments suggested by the Law Commission in the various enactments relevant to the Social and Economic Offences in its 47th Report; and

(b) the action taken by Government in the light of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The Law Commission in its 47th Report on the Trial and Punishment of Social and Economic Offences, has made certain recommendations for amendments to the Central Ex-

cise and Salt Act and various other Acts, as given in the attached statement. The major part of the recommendations provide for making stringent provisions to punish the offenders of economic offences including the provision for public censure, minimum imprisonment preventive detention, public condemnation and confiscation of property in addition to the punishment. The Report has already been placed on the Table of Parliament.

(b) The recommendations pertaining to the Foreign Exchanges Regulation Act, Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, Gold (Control) Act, Customs Act, Income-tax Act and Wealth-tax Act, as have been acceptable to Government, have been implemented by introducing necessary Bills in Parliament. In respect of other legislations, the administrative Ministries concerned have taken note of these recommendations for implementation along with other proposals.

Statement

- I. The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.
- II. The Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 1947.
- III. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.
- IV. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- V. The Wealth Tax Act, 1957.
- VI. The Income-tax Act, 1961.
- VII. The Customs Act, 1962.
- VIII. The Gold Control Act, 1968.
- IX. Amendments common to more than one Act.
- X. Indian Penal Code.
- XI. Code of Criminal Procedure.
- XII. New Act for special courts.
- XIII. Passports Act, 1967.
- XIV. Imports & Exports (Control) Act, 1947.
- XV. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
- XVI. Companies Act, 1956.
- XVII. Constitution.

पोंग बांध का निर्माण कार्य

4555. श्री हुसैन चन्द कदमाय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक पोंग बांध का निर्माण-कार्य पूरा न होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या मार्च , 1973 तक यह कार्य पूरा किया जाना था ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : 1968 में तैयार की गई प्रारंभिक निर्माण अनुसूची के अनुसार बांध को जून, 1973 तक पूर्ण होना था । कार्य की मात्रा में वृद्धि के कारण इस अनुसूची को सितम्बर , 1972 में संशोधित कर दिया गया था । संशोधित अनुसूची के अनुसार बांध को जून, 1974 तक इसकी पूर्ण ऊंचाई तक ऊंचा कर दिया जाएगा ।

गत दो वर्षों से उपयोग में नहीं लाये गए विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्र और आयातित उपकरण

4556 श्री मुलचन्द ढागा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन आयातित विद्युत् उत्पादन संयंत्रों और उपकरणों की संख्या और मूल्य कितना है जिनका उपयोग गत दो वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) कब तक इनका उपयोग किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) :

(क) और (ख) : अपेक्षित जानकारी निम्नलिखित तालिका में दी जाती है:-

परियोजना का नाम	यूनिटों की संख्या	संयंत्र की सी० सी० आई० क्षमता	एफ० लागत
1	2	3	4
		(लाख रुपये)	
1. कोसी जल-विद्युत् परियोजना (बिहार)	1X5 मेगावाट	16 लाख रु० के लगभग	यूनिट प्रतिष्ठापित किया जा रहा है और कुछ खोए हुए पुर्जों के प्राप्त होने पर इसके 1974-75 में चालू होने की संभावना है ।

1	2	3	4
2. लोभर सिरेह जलविद्युत् परियोजना (आंध्र प्रदेश)	2×100 मेगावाट	293.30	प्रथम यूनिट के जून, 1974 में और दूसरे यूनिट के जून, 1975 में चालू होने की संभावना है ।
3. इदिककी जल-विद्युत् परियोजना (केरल)	3X130 मेगावाट	396.00	प्रथम यूनिट का मार्च, 1975- में और दूसरे तथा तीसरे यूनिट का क्रमशः जून और अक्टूबर 1975 में चालू होना अनु- सूचित है ।

**Cases relating to judicial separation
pending with Delhi Courts**

4557. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending
in the Delhi Courts for judicial sepa-
ration;

(b) the dates of filing of the first
five of the oldest cases pending in
the Courts; and

(c) what steps Government are
taking to curtail delay in the disposal
of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW,
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) 379.

(b) 1. 10-10-1969.

2. 12-2-1970.

3. 28-5-1970.

4. 28-7-1970.

5. 3-10-1970.

(c) Every effort is being made to
dispose of these cases as expeditious-
ly as possible.

**Allegedly Forged Transaction in the
shares of Messrs Jaipur Udyog Ltd.**

4558. DR. LAXMINARAIN PAN-
DEYA: Will the Minister of LAW,
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the
notice of Government that some al-
legedly forged transactions in the
shares of Messrs. Jaipur Udyog Ltd.,
are being effected from time to time;

(b) if so, who is controlling this
organisation;

(c) whether any enquiry is pro-
posed to be held in the affairs of the
above organisation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Jaipur Udyog Ltd., is catego-
rised as one of the "Sahu Jain" group
by the Industrial Licensing Policy
Enquiry Committee.

The paid up capital of the company is Rs. 3,75,00,000/- consisting of 75,000 preference shares of Rs. 100/- each and 30,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each. The entire preference share capital is held by Govt., of Rajasthan, while there are 3069 equity shareholders. Shri Alok P. Jain, son of Shri S. P. Jain, is the Managing Director.

(c) An inspection of the books of account of this company under section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956 has been completed and the report is awaited.

(d) Does not arise.

Multi-Millionaires of Nawada District Allegedly engaged in Coal Smuggling

4559. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some multi-millionaires of Nawada District are reported to be engaged in coal smuggling; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A case of dealing in coal by a person in contravention of the provision of Bihar Control Order 1956 has recently been registered by the GRP, Gaya. The facts of the case are as follows:—

Acting on an information that coal was being smuggled out of the State of Bihar from Warisaleganj Station, the Anchal Adhikari, Warisaleganj conducted a raid at the station on 12th June 1973 and found that 8 wagons had been made available to one Shri H. P. Pansari for loading of coal and the same were found either fully or partly loaded. Shri Pansari could not produce any permit or licences for coal business. He

was arrested along with four of his associates. The eight wagons were detained by the State authorities alongwith 5 truck loads of coal lying on Goods Wharf at Warisaleganj. On the report of the Anchal Adhikari, Warisaleganj, the S.P., Nawada got a case registered by the GRP/Gaya under section 7 of the E.C. Act and 420/120B IPC. The Station Master, Warisaleganj is being taken up for a major penalty.

Following the detection of the above mentioned case, enquiries made by the Vigilance Organisation of the Eastern Railway revealed that the following four more stations on the Kiul-Gaya Section in Danapur Division had allowed booking of coal as 'smalls' during the period 14th April 1973 to 12th June 1973 in violation of the extant instructions:

Wazerganj	29 wagons
Tilaiya	24 "
Nawadah	23 "
Sheikhpura	27 "

In the above cases, coal was found to have been booked to destinations Patiala, Ludhiana, Malerkotla, Karnal, Panipat, Hissar, Sangrur, Amritsar, Rohtak, Norwana Jn., Safidon, Rajpura, Bhatinda, Kaithal.

A report about these cases of irregular booking of coal has been sent to the S.P.E., Patna. The concerned Station Masters are being taken up for a major penalty.

Non-Recruitment of Local People by O. & N. G. C. in Tripura

4560. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission does not recruit local people for the contingent staff in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No contingent staff has been recruited by the Tripura Project, since 1st November, 1971

Contingent staff recruited prior to November 1971 were all local people.

(b) Does not arise.

Higher Pay and Allowances for O. & N. G. C. Employees

4561 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 19,000 employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are to get higher pay and allowances;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) how much each category of employees would benefit under this new wage revision; and

(d) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) With effect from April 1, 1972 the minimum and the maximum of the scales of the ONGC's employees have been increased by at least Rs. 15/- and Rs. 18- respectively. Also the employees have been paid a lump sum amount in cash for the period prior to April 1, 1972 and subsequent to January 19, 1971, the date when the last wage agreement had expired.

(c) It is as under:—

Class of employees	Range of increase
III	Rs. 36 - to Rs. 108 per month.
IV	Rs. 36 to Rs. 85 per month.

The Agreement has already been implemented.

Seizure in Nawada District of 20,000 Maunds of Coal meant for Smuggling

4562. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2,000 maunds of coal loaded in rail wagons meant for smuggling were seized in Nawada District; and

(b) if so, the names of culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A case of dealing in coal by a person in contravention of the provisions of Bihar Control Order 1956 has recently been registered by the GRP, Gaya. The facts of the case are as follows:—

Acting on an information that coal was being smuggled out of the State of Bihar from Warisaleganj Station, the Anchal Adhikari, Warisaleganj conducted a raid at the station on 12th June 1973 and found that 8 wagons had been made available to one Shri H. P. Pansari for loading of coal and the same were found either fully or partly loaded. Shri Pansari could not produce any permit or licence for coal business. He was arrested along with four of his associates. The eight wagons were detained by the State authorities alongwith 5 truck loads of coal lying on Goods Wharf at Warisaleganj. On the report of the Anchal Adhikari, Warisaleganj, the S.P. Nawadah got a case registered by the GRP/Gaya under section 7 of E.C. Act and 420/120B IPC. The Station Master, Warisaleganj is being taken up for a major penalty

Following the detection of the above mentioned case, enquiries made by the Vigilance Organisation of the Eastern Railway revealed that the following four more stations on the Kiul-Gaya Section in Danapur Division had allowed booking of coal as 'smalls' during the period 14th April 1973 to 12th June 1973 in violation of the extant instructions.

Wazerganj	29 wagons
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In the above cases coal was found to have been booked to destinations Patiala, Ludhiana, Malerkotla, Karnal, Panipat, Hissar, Sangrur, Amritsar, Rohtak, Norwana Jn, Safidon, Rajpura, Bhatinda, Kaithal.

A report about these cases of irregular booking of coal has been sent to the S.P.E., Patna. The concerned Station Masters are being taken up for a major penalty

Financial Assistance to drought hit States in the form of Railway Projects

4563. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid had been given to the drought-hit States in the form of Railway Projects during the financial year ending 31st March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the names of such projects, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Earth-work for 4 Railway projects in Maharashtra was taken up

in March, 1973 as a drought relief measure. The projects are new B.G. line from Wani to Chanaka, Apta-Dasgaon section of the Apta-Mangalore B.G. line and conversion of Manmad to Purli-Vajnath (M.G.) and Miraj-Latur (N.G.) sections to broad gauge. No such drought relief works have been taken up in any other State.

Use of Imported Synthetic Spirit for Potable Liquor

4564. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a total ban on the use of overseas synthetic spirit for the purpose of potable liquor;

(b) if so, whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an order dated 7th August, 1972 issued by the Excise Directorate, Government of West Bengal, allowing a number of Companies to use overseas synthetic spirit for the purpose of potable liquor; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No specific ban has been imposed by the Central Government on the use of imported synthetic alcohol for potable purposes. The import of synthetic alcohol is however authorised only for industrial purposes.

(b) and (c). Since February, 1972, Government of West Bengal have been authorised to import synthetic alcohol on the condition that the said alcohol:

(i) is already denatured to the satisfaction of the Government of West Bengal;

- (ii) would move under bond to bonded warehouses under the control of the Commissioner of Excise, Government of West Bengal and that the use of the ethyl alcohol will be under his supervision.

It had also been specified that the alcohol would be used solely for industrial purposes in the State of West Bengal. However some quantity of imported synthetic alcohol has been diverted for use for potable purposes. In June, 1973, the Customs authorities have issued notices to M/s. Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd., (who imported the alcohol on behalf of the Government of West Bengal) for the payment of customs duty.

Production targets achieved by various Fertilizer Units

4565. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the production target achieved by the (1) Fertiliser Corporation of India (2) Madras Fertilizers (3) F.A.C.T (4) Rourkela Fertiliser Unit (5) Neyveli Fertiliser Unit and (6) Central Fertiliser Pool?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(In '000 tonnes)

1972-73

Target Production

1. F.G.I.		
Sindri . . .	55	56
Nangal . . .	55	58
Trombay . . .	64	68
Gorakhpur . . .	72	69
Namrup . . .	32	35
2. Madras Fertilizers	120	10
3. F.A.C.T. . .	35	31
4. Rourkela . . .	55	49
5. Neyveli . . .	30	21

The Central Fertiliser Pool has no manufacturing facilities of its own.

Heavy losses suffered by the National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.

4566. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., which was put on probation two years ago after it had lost heavily, is on the verge of breaking even;

(b) if so, whether in 1970-71 when the Corporation made a record loss of more than Rs. 1.3 crores the Government reviewed its performance and decided to put it on a trial basis for three years starting from 1972;

(c) if so, whether instead of any improvement, it is incurring heavy

losses if so, what is the total loss incurred by the Corporation; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to make up the losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., since its inception in 1957 earned profits upto 1966-67. Thereafter, the Corporation has been incurring losses. Accordingly, the work of the Corporation was reviewed by the Government some time in the beginning of 1972. Some decisions were taken for improving the working of the Corporation and the results are to be reviewed towards the end of 1975. Since then the Corporation has taken a number of measures to improve its working. These inter-alia are:—

(i) Efforts have been made to undertake more works, realise old outstanding arrears and dispose of to the extent possible surplus machinery and equipment;

(ii) Surplus staff and labour have been reduced and requirements of new units are met by adjusting the existing staff.

- (iii) Stricter control has been exercised on contingent and recurring expenditure.

As a result of the above measures, there has been improvement in the performance of National Projects Construction Corporation. During 1971-72 the value of work done by the Corporation was Rs. 443 lakhs as compared to Rs. 400 lakhs in 1970-71. The turnover in 1972-73 was further increased to Rs 8 crores. The Administrative overheads have been brought down by more than Rs. 9.00 lakhs. The losses on idle labour has also been reduced from Rs 9.05 lakhs in 1970-71 to Rs. 5 lakhs in 1971-72. Consequently, losses have been reduced from Rs. 131 lakhs in 1970-71 to Rs. 70 lakhs in 1971-72. This trend is being maintained and the loss for the year 1972-73 is likely to be further reduced considerably.

Year	Qty. in M. Tonnes,	Country of origin	Landed Cost per M. T. (approx)
			Rs.
1971-72	130	Japan	11,256
1972-73	538	Italy	10,055

The imported material was supplied by STC to two parties who succeeded in tenders issued by the DGS&D for malathion formulations based on imported technical material and was utilized for the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

Against a production capacity of 1475 tonnes per annum, 619 tonnes, 819 tonnes and 1021 tonnes were produced during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 respectively. The indigenous production was utilized partly for NMLP and partly for agricultural purposes, and the material was sold by the manufacturers direct to formulators.

Disruption of Train Services in Delhi due to Workers' clash

4568. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

Import and distribution of Malathion

4567. SHRI INDRA J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise imports of Malathion during the last three years with names of countries of origin and landed cost;

(b) the indigenous production of Malathion during the last three years and utilisation of installed capacity; and

(c) the distribution of imported as well as indigenous production and realisation of imported quantities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). During 1970-71 there was no import of Malathion Technical but the imports made in 1971-72 and 1972-73, the value thereof and the source of import are given below:—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated the 19th July, 1973 under the heading "Workers' clash disrupts many train services"; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) On the afternoon of 18-7-73, due to quarrel between some carriage Cleaners and Loco Shunters, the Shunters at Delhi Main yard and Loco Shed resorted to a sudden strike and also obstructed movement of trains. Efforts were made to persuade the staff to return to duty and some movement of trains could be organised with the help of supervisors; the striking staff ultimately resumed duty at about 22.00 hours on the same day.

Construction workers in Haldia Refinery, West Bengal

4569. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers engaged at present in the construction of the Oil Refinery at Haldia, West Bengal;

(b) how many of them are skilled workers;

(c) whether these workers will soon lose their jobs; and

(d) if so, the steps, if any, being taken to absorb them in other projects under construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Total number of workers engaged at present in construction of Haldia Refinery Project 2900

(b) Skilled and Semi-skilled among (a) above. 1941

(c) and (d). It will not be possible to continue the services of all the workers engaged in the construction of the refinery after the project is completed. Some of the workers engaged in the construction would be employed in the refinery when it goes on stream. A Committee has been constituted with representatives of IOC, Fertilizer Corporation of India, E.I.L. and the Government of West Bengal to work out the possibility of engaging as many of the workers retrenched from the project as possible in the fertilizer plant which is being taken up at Haldia and in other projects in and around Haldia.

Control of Parts Service India Ltd., Calcutta, Agrind Fabrication Ltd., Calcutta, U.P. Commercial Corporation Ltd. U.P. Commercial Corporation P. Ltd and Assam Salomanide, Bihar

4570. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) who controls the following companies, viz., (i) Parts Service India Ltd., 30-Chittaranjan Avenue Calcutta, (ii) Agrind Fabrication Ltd., Taratola Road, Calcutta-24, (iii) U.P. Commercial Corporation Ltd., (iv) U.P. Commercial Corporation Private Ltd., and (v) Assam Salomanide, Bihar; and

(b) whether any of the companies referred to above are under liquidation and if so, their names and the reasons for starting liquidation proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The correct names of the five concerns cited in the question are as given below:

(i) Parts Services India Ltd.

(ii) Agrind Fabrications Ltd.

(iii) U.P. Commercial Corporation (a partnership firm)

(iv) U.P. Commercial Corporation Pvt. Ltd.

(v) Assam Sillimanite Ltd. (registered in Assam).

According to the latest information available, which pertains to the year 1968-69, the above concerns were reported to have been under the control of three brothers, namely, S/Shri K. M. Wahi, S. M. Wahi and P. M. Wahi, and their friends and associates.

(b) Out of the five concerns, Agrind Fabrications Ltd. and U.P. Commercial Corporation Pvt. Ltd. were ordered by the Calcutta High Court to be wound up in June, 1968.

Loss to Agricultural Products due to Closure of Indian Explosive

4571. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fertiliser Unit of the Indian Explosive had resumed production of ammonia and urea on 18th June, 1973 after the closure of 72 days;

(b) if so, reasons for its closure;

(c) whether its closure did not effect the agricultural production; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Production in the Indian Explosives Ltd., Kanpur was affected due to an industrial dispute. A settlement between the union and the management was reached on July 16, 1973 and normal work has been resumed.

(c) and (d). The availability of fertilizers for the Kharif crop was reduced to the extent of the production loss suffered on account of the said labour trouble.

Expenditure incurred on Electrification of Harijan Bastis under Rural Electrification Programmes

4572. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 5 crores were allotted by the Centre for electrifying the Harijans Bastis in the various

States under the rural electrification programmes and only Rs. 50 lakhs have been spent on the schemes;

(b) the names of the States which could not take the benefit of this scheme; and

(c) the reasons advanced by them in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). A scheme was introduced in December, 1971, to extend electricity to the Harijan Bastis adjacent to villages already electrified with an allocation of Rs. 5 crores in the Fourth Plan. According to this scheme, loan assistance at concessional terms is being provided through the Rural Electrification Corporation to the State Electricity Boards for electrification of such Harijan Bastis. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was provided in 1971-72 against which loan assistance of Rs. 55.84 lakhs was sanctioned in that year. As against a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs made in 1972-73, loan assistance of Rs. 143.53 lakhs was sanctioned. During the year 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs has been made against which loan assistance of Rs. 61.15 lakhs has been sanctioned so far. Thus the Corporation has so far sanctioned 51 schemes of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 260.577 lakhs aiming provision of street light points in 5,977 Harijan Bastis adjoining already electrified villages.

In the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Meghalaya, there is no specific locality inhabited by Harijans alone and while electrifying villages, localities inhabited by Harijan are also covered. The expenditure on electrification of Harijan Bastis in Tripura and Manipur is met by the State Governments out of their State Plan allocation.

Accumulation of Urea in Cochin Division

4573. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE

SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3,000 tonnes of urea has been heaped up in the Cochin Division of FACT for more than two months;

(b) the reasons for which the disposal of this stock has been held up while fertiliser dealers in Kerala are finding it difficult to meet the demands from farmers; and

(c) the steps taken to dispose of this valuable fertilizer with which sells at Rs. 1000 per tonne in the local market and also to ensure that in future such situation does not arise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 2570 tonnes of urea was in stock in the Cochin Division as on 1st August, 1973.

(b) and (c). The disposal of the stock has been held up mainly on account of delay in the commissioning of the scraper required to utilise the existing mechanical arrangements for bagging/stitching and labour problems. While M/s. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (MAMC) have been requested to expedite commissioning of the scraper, arrangements have been made for manual bagging and stitching, but even these could not be put into operation because of some problems on the labour front. The State Government's assistance has been enlisted.

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हैदराबाद और मंसूर स्थित इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड के कारखाने

4574. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड के हैदराबाद और मंसूर स्थित औषध और सर्जरी उपकरण निर्माता कारखाने में बनी दवायें एवं सर्जरी-उपकरण बहुत प्रसिद्ध हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके वावजूद सरकारी एवं अर्ध-सरकारी अस्पतालों में आई० डी० पी० एल० की दवाइयों और सर्जरी उपकरण को न खरीद कर निजी क्षेत्रों में बनी दवायें एवं सर्जरी उपकरण खरीदे जाते हैं ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) आई० डी० पी० एल० द्वारा कमजोर सिन्थेटिक ड्रग्स प्लांट, हैदराबाद एवं मजिक्ल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट प्लांट मद्रास में विनिर्माणित औषध एवं शल्य उपकरण अच्छे उत्पाद में हैं तथा उनका चिकित्सा व्यवसाय में काफी मात्ता में उपयोग होता है ।

(ब) और (ग). जी हां। आई० डी० पी० एल० के उत्पादन श्रेणी में अस्पताल द्वारा अपेक्षित समस्त मर्दे नहीं आती हैं। यहां तक कि आई० डी० पी० एल० में उत्पादित होने वाली दवाईयों के बारे में, कुछ सरकारी एवं गैर सरकारी अस्पताल उन दवाईयों को प्रतिस्पर्धा मूल्यों पर अन्य सप्लायरों से खरीदते हैं।

(घ) राज्य सरकारों एवं केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालयों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उपक्रमों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपनी आवश्यकताओं को अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में सरकारी क्षेत्र में उपक्रमों से खरीदें। उन के द्वारा सरकारी सेवा के उपक्रमों से खरीद को 10 प्रतिशत का मूल्य अधिमान भी पेश किया गया है।

Loss of Agricultural Promotion due to lack of Financial Assistance to Fertiliser Plants

4575. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural production is suffering for lack of financial assistance for five fertiliser plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has approached Japan for Fertiliser Plants financial aid; and

(c) if so, response from the Japanese Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The five fertilizer plants are proposed to be set up during the Fifth Plan period.

(b) and (c). Discussions have been held with the Japanese authorities in this regard and their final reactions are awaited.

श्रीषष्ठ उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण की योजना

4576. श्री हृषभ चन्व कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या श्रीषष्ठ उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलवीर सिंह) : जी नहीं।

Bifurcation of Monopolies Commission

4577. SHRI JAGANNATH
MISHRA:

SHRI B. V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bifurcate the Monopolies Commission into two separate independent Units;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the functions of these Units; and

(c) when a final decision is expected to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). Under the M.R.T.P. Act, as it stands, the Commission is a single body.

Discrimination between victims of Air and Rail accidents in the matter of payment of compensation

4578. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Airlines has given Rs. one lakh each to the victims of the recent Boeing crash at Delhi and the Indian Railways have given only Rs. 500 each to the victims of the train accident at Bombay;

(b) whether Government propose to end discrimination in the payment of compensation for human lives in Air and Railway Accidents; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The amount paid by the Indian Airlines to Air crash victims is a compensation in final settlement of all claims. However, the amount of Rs. 500 paid to the dependants of the victims is only a measure of relief to meet the immediate expenses regarding funeral etc. The victims of the accidents or their dependants are eligible for additional compensation as per findings of the Claims Commissioners.

(b) and (c). The maximum amount of compensation payable to victims of train accidents is at present Rs. 20,000 under the Indian Railways Act and this amount is proposed to be raised to Rs. 50,000.

Foreign Domination on Nylon Industry in India

4579. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Nylon yarn industry in India is primarily dominated by foreign capital and foreign technology;

(b) whether Government have adopted a policy of discouraging the new Indian entrepreneurs to come to the field by refusing licences to them; and

(c) if so, the justification therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No Sir. There is no foreign majority concern engaged in the manufacture of nylon yarn. Foreign technology was imported at time of initial setting up of the units. Since then these units have been expanding their capacity without importing the foreign technology

The question of allowing import of foreign technology to the new units to be set up by State Industrial Development Corporations is under examination of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Fertiliser Programme for Fifth Plan and views of Planning Commission on the proposals

4580. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the basic assumptions of the Petroleum Ministry in regard to the fertiliser programme in the Fifth Plan are being questioned by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has asked his Ministry to have a second look at its proposals in view of the feedstock proposed to be used and the mode of financing the foreign exchange requirements; and

(c) whether some U.S.A. firms have shown interest in investment in fertiliser industry and whether Planning Commission has taken this fact also into consideration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In all such cases, full consultations take place with Government agencies concerned (including Planning Commission) and an integrated view is taken on various aspects relating to the development of our fertilizer programme.

(c) Several foreign firms including some from U.S.A. have evinced interest in this programme.

Damage to Thermal Plants due to poor Quality of Coal

4581. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor quality coal is reported to be the cause of damage to any thermal plant; and

(b) if so, the proposed remedial measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) As a policy, low grade coal having lower calorific value and higher ash content is supplied to the power stations which are designed for burning such coal. Operational troubles have been encountered in a number of thermal power stations particularly on account of the presence of extraneous material like stones and shale in the coal supplies.

(b) Government of India have considered this question and special measures are in hand for improving the quality of the fuel such as prevention of extraneous material getting into the coal handling plant, conversion of two stage washeries into three stage washeries.

Planning Commission's suggestion to Railway to modify plan for dieselisation of certain Trains

4582. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the Railways to modify the plan for the dieselisation of certain trains in the next five years; and

(b) if so, whether the Commission has considered the effect of the decision on the efficient running of the trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission have suggested a review of dieselisation programme on Indian Railways on account of acute shortage of diesel oil in the country apprehended in future years. This suggestion is under consideration of the Government.

Taking over Western Kosi and Gandak Project

4583. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the last session of the Lok Sabha, the Chief Minister of Bihar wrote to the Central Government suggesting the take-over of the Western Kosi and Gandak Projects; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister, Bihar, had written a letter to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 25th May, 1973, seeking clarification to a reported statement of the Minister for Planning in the Lok Sabha regarding taking over of Kosi and Gandak Projects by the Central Government. The Minister of Planning has since clarified in his reply to the Chief Minister, Bihar, that on the specific suggestion made by Shri Vibhuti Misra, Member of Parliament, for the Centre to take over the Gandak Project he had stated in the Lok Sabha on 7th May, 1973, that irrigation is a State subject and in view of the constitutional position, Centre could not take over Gandak Project.

It is considered that the State Government is competent to execute the Western Kosi and Gandak Projects according to the schedule proposed by them. Although the Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised, by and large, appropriate financial outlays will be provided for these projects in the State Plan.

Hindustan Antibiotics Plant at Rishikesh running at Loss

4584. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Antibiotics, Rishikesh is running at a loss; and if so, what are the causes thereof;

(b) whether Government have appointed a Committee to inquire into its losses and rejection of its drugs; and if so, the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference; and

(c) when the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The main reasons contributing to the losses in the Antibiotics Plants of IDPL at Rishikesh are (i) technological problems; (ii) stoppage of plant for about two months in 1970 due to the Alaknanda disaster because of floods in the Ganges; (iii) frequent fluctuation of voltage and interruptions in power supply by U.P. Electricity Board, and strike by the U.P. State Electricity Board Engineers in January 1973; and (iv) Labour strike in May 1969 and labour strike/lock-out in May-June 1972 and April-May 1973.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government have constituted a Technical Committee with the following:

- (i) Shri S. K. Borker,
Ex-Drug Controller of India—
Chairman.
- (ii) Dr. B. Shah, Deputy Director
General, D.G.T.D., New Delhi.
—Member
- (iii) Dr. M. R. S. Iyengar, Head of
Antibiotics Division, Alembic
Chemical Works, Baroda —
Member.
- (iv) Shri N. S. P. Chawla, General
Manager, Antibiotics
Plant, Rishikesh—Member.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:—

(1) To determine the installed capacities for various Antibiotics at IDPL's Antibiotics Plant at Rishikesh and the extent of utilisation of the installed capacities.

(2) To determine the factors responsible for inadequate production, and the effectiveness of measures taken so far to augment the production of various antibiotics.

(3) To suggest measures to be adopted for maximising the production and for improving the overall economies of the plant.

(c) The Committee is required to submit its report by 30th September, 1973.

Disappearance of Popular Varieties of Soap from the Market

4585. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether popular varieties of toilet soap have disappeared from the market;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to make toilet soap available to the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by major manufacturers of popular toilet soaps, these varieties are being produced and made available to the market. There has, however been slight fall in monthly average production, confined to a few units. Non-availability of oils and fats are the reasons ascribed by these manufacturers to the shortfall in production. Attention of the manufacturers has been invited to this with a view to maintain production and availability.

Proposal from Orissa for control of floods

4586. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been sent by Government of Orissa to check permanently the regular flood menace in that State; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that a comprehensive Plan for flood control on the various rivers in the State is under preparation.

रसायनों के आयात के लिये मध्य प्रदेश की फार्मास्यूटिकल्स फर्म को लाइसेंस देना

4587 श्री बलराज प्रधान :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर तथा भोपाल की कितनी फार्मास्यूटिकल्स फर्मों को विदेशों से औषध निर्माण संबंधी माल रसायन आदि आयात करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में उक्त फर्मों ने कितना उत्पादन किया ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Adequate and Timely supply of Steel to Maharashtra for the Irrigation Works

4588. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that the progress of irrigation works has received severe set-back in Maharashtra owing to inadequate and late supply of steel, the Central Government have agreed to give ad hoc Import Licence to Government of Maharashtra; and

(b) if not, what other steps Central Government propose to take to make adequate and timely supply of steel to Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). No specific request has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for issue of ad hoc licence for import of steel. The requirements of various Irrigation and Power Projects are considered by the Steel Priority Committee and after taking into account the indigenous availability and demands of other Sectors, quarterly allocations are made by the Committee. Efforts are made to obtain the maximum allocation from the indigenous production and addi-

tional quantities to the extent possible are also met by imports. The sponsored demand for steel for major and medium irrigation projects in Maharashtra for the period January to December, 73 was 19700 M.T. Against this, a quantity of 6120 M.T. of steel has been met by priority allocations from indigenous sources. A quantity of 3407 M.T. was also imported during 1971-72 for major and medium irrigation projects in Maharashtra. A further quantity of 800 M.T. of steel is being imported during the current year.

**भारतीय रेलवे द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले
होटलों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ**

4589. श्री मूलबन्द डागा : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे देश भर में कितने
होटल चलाता है और कहां कहां
चलाता है तथा वर्ष 1972 में इन
होटलों पर कुल कितना खर्चा हुआ तथा
उन से कितनी आमदनी हुई; और

(ख) कौन-कौन से होटल लाभ में चल
रहे हैं और वर्ष 1972 में उन से कितना लाभ
अर्जित हुआ ?

रे. मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद
शहीद कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) : 1972
में भारतीय रेलों द्वारा औरंगाबाद, रांची
और पुरी में तीन होटलों का प्रबन्ध किया
जाता था। लेकिन 1-10-72 से औरंगा-
बाद स्थित रेलवे होटल का प्रबन्ध भारतीय
टूरिज्म विकास निगम ने अपने हाथ में ले
लिया है।

इन हॉटलों का हानि और लाभ लेखा इस प्रकार है

रेलवे हॉटल का स्थान	वर्ष	आमदनी	खर्च	लाभ
		रु०	रु०	रु०
पुरी	1972	5,66,446	4,87,650	78,796
रांची	1972	3,54,448	3,19,800	34,648
औरंगाबाद	1971-72	5,12,372	4,62,379	49,993

उच्च न्यायालयों में रिक्त पदों की संख्या

4590. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या पर्याप्त नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे उच्च न्यायालय कौन कौन से हैं और उन में कितने न्यायाधीशों की कमी है और कब से ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० मोहले) : (क) यह सच है कि कुछ उच्च न्यायालयों में पदासीन न्यायाधीशों की संख्या मंजूर की गई संख्या से कम है ।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

[अंशालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या

LT—5522 / 73] ।

राजस्थान के प्रमुख सिंचाई योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन

4591। श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान की प्रमुख सिंचाई योजनाएं कौन कौन सी हैं जिनका क्रियान्वयन केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता से हो रहा है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में कुल कितनी सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) ये सिंचाई योजनाएं कब तक शुरू की गई हैं और कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द बर्मा) : (क) से (ग) . सिंचाई राज्य का विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उन की विकासात्मक योजनाओं की सीमा के अंतर्गत किया जाता है । राज्य योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जा रही है और यह किसी विशेष स्कीम, स्कीमों के ग्रुप अथवा विकास शीर्ष से संबंध नहीं होती ।

राजस्थान राज्य की विकासात्मक योजनाओं में शामिल बृहत् बिभाई परियोजनाओं और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वयनाधीन परियोजनाओं के ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

सं०	स्कीम	स्वीकृति का वर्ष	अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत	(६० लाखों में / ००० हेक्टर) चौथी योजना के अंत तक संभावित व्यय	अंतिम लाभ
1.	चंबल चरण-एक	1954	2336	1863	174
2.	चंबल चरण-दो	1966	768	768	60
3.	राजस्थान नहर चरण-एक	1957	13100	10180	597
4.	राजस्थान नहर चरण-दो	1972	10800	450	660
5.	ब्यास यूनिट-एक	1963	217	158	} राजस्थान नहर से होने वाले लाभ
6.	ब्यास यूनिट-दो	1969	9366	8518	
7.	मुड़गांव नहर	1956	462	347	25
8.	माही बजाज सागर	1971	1291	280	30
9.	जाखम	1962	1184	189	11.7

राजस्थान नहर चरण-दो को छोड़कर जिस पर कार्य छटी योजना में जा सकता है, शेष स्कीमों के पांचवीं योजना में पूर्ण होने की संभावना है ।

बुरहानपुर स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) के प्लेटफार्म पर दोनों ओर ऊपरी पुल को बढ़ाना

4592. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुरहानपुर स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) में अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों के दोनों ओर ऊपरी पुल को इस तथ्य के बावजूद भी न बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया गया है कि दोनों तरफ रहने वाली ग्राम जनता और विद्यार्थियों को रेलवे लाइन को पार करने में विशेषकर जब स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ियाँ खड़ी रहती हैं बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित कारणों से ऊपरी पुल को बढ़ाना वांछनीय नहीं समझा जाता :

(I) दक्षिण की ओर से पुल पर प्रवेश तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय में से होकर होगा जो कि आपत्तिजनक होगा क्योंकि यात्रियों के लिए विशिष्ट रूप से निर्धारित प्रतीक्षा स्थल का उपयोग ग्राम रास्ते के रूप में होने लगेगा ।

(II) प्लेट फार्म पर ले जाने वाली सीढ़ियों की चोटी पर अतिरिक्त टिकिट जांच अभेद्यारी रखने होंगे ।

(III) ऊपरी पैदल पुल पर भीड़ रहने लगेगी क्योंकि सदागामी यात्रियों के अतिरिक्त उस क्षेत्र के निवासी भी उसका उपयोग करने लगेंगे ।

(IV) जनता की सुविधा के लिए प्लेट-फार्म के बम्बई स्लैब सिरे पर पटरी के धार-पार जाने के लिए एक सलीप-मार्ग की व्यवस्था है ।

(V) रेलवे यार्ड के धार-पार जाने के लिए एक नया ऊपरी पैदल पुल बनाया जा सकता है जिसकी लागत वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार राज्य सरकार अथवा नगर पालिका को देनी होगी । उनकी ओर से अभी तक इस इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है ।

पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्यप्रदेश में रेलवे लाइनों बिछाने की योजनाएं

4593. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइनों बिछाने की योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में किसी रेलवे लाइन को दोहरा करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) पांचवीं योजना में जिन नई रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करना है उन के प्रस्तावों को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ; अतः अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि पांचवीं योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में कौन सी नयी लाइनें बिछायी जायेंगी ।

(ख) जी नहीं । लेकिन बीना-कटनी खण्ड पर लगभग 66 कि० मी० दोहरी लाइन बिछाने की मंजूरी हाल में दी गयी है जिससे पूरे खण्ड में दोहरी लाइन हो जायेगी ।

सुकता परियोजना का पूरा होना

4594. श्री गंगा चरण होजित : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सुकता परियोजना के वर्ष 1974 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा थी परन्तु अब उसके पूरा होने में विलम्ब होने की संभावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस परियोजना को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और बिजुत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). सुकता परियोजना, जैसे कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पहले प्रस्तावित थी, की अनुमानित लागत 632 रुपये थी। 1969 में राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया कि परियोजना प्रस्तावों का संशोधन किया जा रहा है। 47150 एकड़ भूमि की वार्षिक सिंचाई करने के लिए लगभग 403 लाख की अनुमानित लागत की संशोधित परियोजना राज्य सरकार से मई 1973 में प्राप्त हुई थी और इस समय केन्द्रीय अल तथा बिजुत आयोग में इस की जांच की जा रही है। इसकी जांच पूर्ण होने पर इस पर स्वीकृति के लिए विचार किया जायेगा।

Electrification of Villages in Dadra and Nagar Haveli during last three years

4595. SHRI RAMUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of villages yet to be electrified; and

(c) the time by which all the villages in Dadra and Nagar Haveli will be electrified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). There are 72 villages in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Out of these, 16 villages have been electrified as on 1st August 1973, leaving thereby 56 villages still to be electrified. The Administration proposes to electrify all the villages by the end of Fifth Plan. Details of villages electrified during the last three years are given below:—

Year	No. of villages electrified
1970-71 .	6
1971-72 .	1
1972-73 .	1

बैंगनों के न मिलने के कारण शहडोल में लकड़ी और बांस का जमा हो जाना

4596. श्री धनश्याह प्रधान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें शहडोल जिले में रेलवे बैंगनों के न मिलने के कारण वहां बड़ी मात्रा में लकड़ी और बांस के जमा हो जाने की सूचना मिली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार एकत्रित लकड़ी एवं बांस को पहुंचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) शहडोल स्टेशन पर 10-8-73 को इमारती लकड़ी भेजने के लिए केवल 26 मांगें बकाया थी जो कोटे के अनुसार निर्धारित गन्तव्य स्टेशनों के लिए थीं। बांस के लिए कोई मांग बाकी नहीं थी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रेलवे सिगनेलरों द्वारा अपने काम के अलावा अन्य वर्ग के कर्मचारियों का काम भी किया जाता

4597. श्री कमलानंद प्रवाल :
श्री प्रताप सिंह मैत्री :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे सिगनेलरों को कुछ स्टेशनों पर अपने काम के अलावा ट्रेन क्लर्क, टिकट कलेक्टर, बुकिंग क्लर्क, पार्सल क्लर्क, पूछताछ क्लर्क, गार्ड एनाउन्सर और कार्यालय क्लर्क का काम भी करना पड़ता है ; यदि हां, तो उन्हें आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान न किये जाने के क्या कारण है ;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये उन्हें अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ; और

(ग) इन श्रेणियों में पदोन्नति के लिये इनके मामलों पर विचार न करने के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) भारतीय रेलों में सिगनेलर दो प्रकार है :—

तार सिगनेलर और यातायात सिगनेलर। तार सिगनेलर मुख्यतः तार सम्बन्धी काम के लिए है जबकि यातायात सिगनेलर, जहाँ कहीं भी वे हैं, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के बंदों पर भर्ती के लिए एक "पीषक" साधन के रूप में काम आते हैं। तार-सिगनेलर तार विभाग में अपनी पदोन्नति प्राप्त करते हैं जबकि यातायात सिगनेलर को सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों के संवर्ग में पदोन्नति मिलती है। सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों की तरह उन्हें तार सहित कोचिंग और वाणिज्यिक मामलों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

अधिकांश रेलों पर यातायात सिगनेलरों को अन्य ड्यूटी नहीं करनी होती लेकिन उत्तर, पूर्वोत्तर और पश्चिम रेलों के कुछ स्टेशनों पर सेवा के लिए आवश्यकता पड़ने पर, जहाँ औचित्य होता है वहाँ उन्हें कार्य-भार पहले से दे रखे गये प्रशिक्षण और इनकी योग्यता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, गाड़ी क्लर्क, टिकट कलेक्टर, बुकिंग क्लर्क, पार्सल क्लर्क, पूछताछ क्लर्क आदि के रूप में भी ड्यूटी करने के लिए लगा दिया जाता है। दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे के एक मण्डल में उनसे कभी कभार विश्रामदाता टिकट कलेक्टरों का भी काम लिया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि उन्हें अन्य ड्यूटी पर तभी लगाया जाता है जब उनके पास सिगनेलर के रूप में पूर्णकालिक काम नहीं होता।

(ग) यातायात सिगनेलर-सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर और तत्पश्चात् परिवहन निरीक्षक और खण्ड नियंत्रक के रूप में पदोन्नति के पात्र हैं। गाड़ी क्लर्क, बुकिंग क्लर्क आदि के रूप में कभी-कभार उनसे काम लिये जाने से वे उन संवर्गों में पदोन्नति के हकदार नहीं हो जाते।

Introduction of new device to prevent Train Accidents

4598. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Minister has decided to introduce a new device to prevent train accidents; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) An "Automatic Warning System" is being provided for the Mail and Express trains on Delhi-Mughal-sarai-Howrah section and Electrical Multiple Units (Local trains) on the Howrah-Burdwan Main and Chord sections. A special equipment will be fixed on the track in rear of the first stop signal at each station. When a train approaches the first stop signal, the driver will get a warning indicating whether the signal ahead is displaying 'danger' or 'clear' aspect. In case the signal is displaying 'danger' aspect and the driver fails to acknowledge the warning within 7 seconds, the train will be brought to a stop automatically.

Late running and overcrowding of trains on Ahmadpur-Katwa narrow gauge line

4599. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of Train No. 6 AK Mixed Down and 8 AK shuttle on Ahmadpur-Katwa narrow gauge regularly running late and unusual stoppage of each of the trains at Ambalgram Station causing great difficulty and trouble to the passengers; and

(b) the remedial measures adopted to avoid late running of the trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The punctuality performance of 6 AK Mixed Down and 8 AK shuttle trains on Ahmadpur-Katwa section has not been satisfactory of late due to late running of connecting trains affected by alarm chain pullings by miscreants. Due to running out of scheduled paths, 6 AK and 8 AK shuttle trains are held up at Ambalgram for passage of broad gauge trains on the Narrow-cum-Broad gauge track on Ajoy Bridge.

(b) Running of these trains is being closely watched and paths of these trains are being recharted to improve their punctuality.

Adequate lighting arrangement in the trains on Ahmedpur-Katwa narrow gauge section

4600. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of inadequate lighting arrangements in all the trains on Ahmedpur-Katwa narrow gauge section and the steps taken to ensure safe and comfortable journey on the section; and

(b) the causes of overcrowding in all the up and down trains on the line and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide additional accommodation in the trains and run additional trains on this line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Inadequate number of equipped coaches in some rakes and frequent thefts of vital train lighting equipment lead to inadequate lighting on occasions. Steps have been taken to procure dynamos and batteries with a view to equip some more coaches and improve train lighting.

(b) Train run over-crowded as the existing rolling stock position on the section does not permit either augmentation of load or introduction of additional trains. From 1st September '73, II class accommodation will be withdrawn and be replaced by IIIrd class accommodation on this section.

from INOC and the ONGC will be remunerated for its services, through its right to purchase certain specified quantities of crude oil produced from the area at a concessional "guaranteed sale price".

मिट्टी के तेल की चोर बाजारी

Agreement between India and Iraq for Oil Exploration in Iraq

4601. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI MUKHTAIR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for exploration of oil in Iraq has been signed between India and Iraq;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement;

(c) the estimated amount and knowhow to be offered by Indian Government; and

(d) the extent to which India expects to benefit by this agreement in the matter of crude oil and allied products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Under the contract signed on August 22, 1973, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is to render specified technical, financial and commercial services to the Iraq National Oil Company in respect of exploration for and exploitation of petroleum in an area of 4175 sq. kms. in Iraq, marketing of petroleum produced therefrom etc. The total expenditure on this venture is estimated at about Rs. 68.95 crores of which the expenditure on exploration would be about Rs. 4.5 to Rs. 7.5 crores. In the event of commercial discovery and production, all cost would be recoverable

4602. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों के दौरान देश में मिट्टी के तेल की चोर बाजारी के कितने मामले पकड़े गए ;

(ख) क्या इन लोगों की विक्रय एजेंसियाँ (डीलरशिप) समाप्त कर दी गई हैं ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में ऐसे लोगों को डीलर न रखने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

जयपुर होते हुए दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद छोटी रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

4603. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली तक बड़ी लाइन के बारे में 20 फरवरी, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 127 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम कब से आरम्भ होगा ; और

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद अली कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मीटर लाइन खण्ड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए प्रारम्भिक यातायात एवं इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण का काम बिल्कुल हाल ही में पूरा किया गया है और उसकी रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है। जब तक यह जांच सभी दृष्टियों में पूरी नहीं हो जाती तब तक यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि यह बदलाव का काम कब शुरू किया जायेगा और कब पूरा किया जायेगा।

Proposal to set up Indian Oil Corporation Research Institute

4604. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up Indian Oil Corporation Research Institute in the near future;

(b) whether some State Governments have approached the Central Government for its location in their States; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government for the location of the Research Institute with particular reference to Rajasthan with reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBER SINGH): (a) Indian Oil Corporation is already setting up a Research and Development Centre at Faridabad, Haryana.

(b) and (c). The decision to locate this R&D Centre at Faridabad was taken by the IOC on technical consideration after examining the various alternatives in that regard.

Removal from service in connection with stone throwing incident at Danapur

4605. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-TRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the names of the employees who have been removed from service in connection with the incident of stone throwing on the 31st March, 1973 at N. C. Ghosh Institute at Danapur, where he was holding a meeting of the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): No employee has been removed from service. However, one substitute worker Shri Gulzar Singh employed under Loco Foreman, Danapur, was discharged and the name of one casual labour, Shri Shiv Prasad working under the Workshop Foreman, Danapur, deleted from the approved list of casual labour.

Allegations against Asstt. Medical Officer (Chest) and Divisional Medical Officer, Dhanbad

4606. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Medical Officer, Eastern Railway, Calcutta during his visit to Dhanbad on the 23rd June, 1973 received a written representation from the wife of Shri G. C. Mukherjee, Weigh Clerk, Pathardih, about serious allegation and gross misconduct against the Assistant Medical Officer (Chest) and also Divisional Medical Officer, Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, the gist of the allegations and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Extension of Foot Over-bridge of Barakar Platform (Eastern Railway)

4637. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extension of foot over-bridge of Barakar Platform had been sanctioned long ago but the work has not so far been taken up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The work of extension of foot over-bridge at Barakar is already in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1974, subject to availability of steel.

Disruption of train services in the Capital on 18th July, 1973 by Loco Firemen and Drivers

4608. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI
RAO:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether train services in the capital were disrupted on the 18th July, 1973 when Loco Firemen and Drivers went on lighting strike; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and what is the amount of loss that the Railway suffered on that account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). On the afternoon of 18th July 1973, due to quarrel between some Carriage Cleaners and Loco Shunters, the Shunters at Delhi Main yard and Loco Shed, resorted to a sudden strike and also obstructed movement of trains. Movement of trains could be organised with the help of supervisors, and the striking staff ultimately resumed duty at about 22.00 hours on the same day. The Railway has not suffered any loss on this account.

Railway Accidents in the Country during last six months

4609. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI
RAO:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of train accidents has gone up during the last six months; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. During the period 1st February, 1973 to 31st July 1973 there were 378 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways against 380 during the corresponding period of the last year.

(b) As failure of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, Safety Organisations set up on the Railways have been engaged in inculcating safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with the

running of trains and in ensuring that the staff do not violate safety rules or indulge in shortcut methods. Thorough enquiries are held into all accidents, and appropriate remedial measures are taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. Technological improvements in the shape of improved signalling, interlocking, track circuiting etc., have also been made to the extent feasible. Since failure of persons other than railway staff is also responsible for causing a number of accidents, publicity campaigns are also conducted through the various media to educate the public.

मंडल कार्यालय, झांसी (मध्य रेलवे) में गत पांच वर्षों से एक ही स्थान पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारी

4610. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंडल कार्यालय, झांसी (मध्य रेलवे) में गत पांच वर्षों से एक ही स्थान पर कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) कर्मचारियों को कार्य का सर्वांगीण अनुभव दिलाने, उनकी कार्यक्षमता बढ़ाने एवं भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए सरकार पांच वर्ष से अधिक समय से एक सीट पर कार्य करते रहने वाले कर्मचारियों को उसी कार्यालय में दूसरे स्थान पर बदलने की नीति पर अमल करने में क्या कठिनाई अनुभव कर रही है ; और

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के आदेशों को कब तक जारी किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भुवनेश्वर लाल कुरैसी) : (क) 194 ।

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(ख) कर्मचारियों का एक ही सीट पर काम करते रहना प्रशासनिक कार्यकुशलता के हित में बांछनीय है। जिस सीमा तक प्रशासनिक कार्यकुशलता पर विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता, कर्मचारियों को एक सीट से दूसरी सीट पर बदल दिया जाता है ताकि वे अनुभव प्राप्त कर सकें ? इसके अलावा, जब किन्हीं व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त विशिष्ट शिष्ययत्तें बंध सिद्ध हो जाती हैं, तो उन्हें अन्य सीटों पर लगा दिया जाता है अथवा प्रावश्यक समझी जाने वाली कोई अन्य कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र के गांवों में बिजली लगाना:

4611. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र के चारों जिलों में कितने-कितने गांवों में बिजली लगा दी गई है ;

(ख) झांसी जिले के उन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें बिजली लगा दी गई ; और

(ग) इस वर्ष बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र के चारों जिलों में से प्रत्येक जिले में कितने गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). चालू वर्ष के दौरान बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र में अभी तक विद्युतीकृत तथा विद्युतीकृत किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित ग्रामों का जिलावार बीरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

जिले का नाम विद्युतीकृत ग्राम 1973-74

का लक्ष्य

1. झांसी	128	30
2. जलौन	107	30
3. बांदा	219	40
4. हमीरपुर	103	30

झांसी जिले के अब तक विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों के नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया।
बलिये संख्या 5523/73]

झांसी के थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के लिए
घनराशि

4612. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया :
श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र :

क्या सिंघाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से झांसी में बनने वाले थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के बारे में घनराशि की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी घनराशि की मांग की है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया है ;
और

(घ) उक्त थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का शीघ्रता से निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सिंघाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बालू गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) झांसी के निकट परिछा में एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा पांचवीं योजना में 70 करोड़ रुपये का परिकल्पित प्रस्तावित किया गया है।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत 97.00 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर प्रति 200 मेगावाट की दो उत्पादन यूनिटों के प्रतिस्थापन की परिकल्पना की गई है। प्रथम यूनिट 1978-79 में और द्वितीय यूनिट छठी योजना अवधि में चालू होनी अनुसूचित है।

(ग) और (घ). जबकि परियोजना प्रतिवेदन की तकनीकी संवीक्षा केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग में की जा रही है, योजना आवंटन के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को अंतिम रूप देते समय लिया जाएगा।

आई० डी० पी० एल० द्वारा संचालित सज्जकल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट प्लांट, मद्रास को हानि

4613 श्री रामावतार झास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोसियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या आई० डी० पी० एल० द्वारा संचालित सज्जकल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट प्लांट, मद्रास हानि में चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में प्लांट को, वर्ष, बार, कुल कितनी हानि हुई; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस प्लांट को लाभ पर चलाने के लिये कौन सी योजना बनाई है अथवा बनाने का विचार है ?

ट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) मुख्य कारण जिनकी वजह से हानि हुई निम्नप्रकार है :—

- (1) इसके परिचालन के प्रथम पांच वर्षों में बाजार में मांग की कमी के कारण क्षमता का थोड़ा उपयोग तथा उसके बाद कारीगरों द्वारा नई विभिन्न और कठिन मर्दों के निर्माण कार्य में लगने से उनके द्वारा कम उत्पादन ;
- (2) कम मूल्य पर निर्यात आर्डर तथा न्यून स्तर पर आर्थिक सहायता की प्राप्ति आदि ;
- (3) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के अंतिम तिमाही में बिजली की सप्लाई में भारी कटौती (75 प्रतिशत) जिसके कारण उत्पादन लगभग शून्य के बराबर रहा ।

(ग) संयंत्र को पिछले 3 वर्षों में जो हानि हुई वह नीचे दी गई है ।

1970-71	81.74 लाख रुपये
1971-72	82.99 लाख रुपये
1972-73	82.31 लाख रुपये

(घ) सजिकल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट प्लांट की क्षमता का उपयोग तथा लाभांश बढ़ाने के लिये जो कदम आई० डी० पी० एल० द्वारा उठाये गये हैं उनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) मित्रीबाने, औजारों के कमरे, हीट ट्रीटमेंट तथा इलेक्ट्रोप्लेटिंग वर्कशॉप अतिरिक्त क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिये हल्की इन्जीनियरी के मर्दों के निर्माण के आर्डर प्राप्त करना ।

(2) ग्राइंडिंग और एसेम्बली वर्कशॉप में कार्यों के कुछ भागों को पूरा कर लेना ताकि इस चरण पर कोई अड़-

चन न आये और दूसरे वर्कशॉपों का उपयोग बढ़ाया जा सके ।

(3) नये विकसित मर्दों जैसे वाक्स ज्वाइन्ट इन्स्ट्रुमेंट में कारिगरों की क्षमता को बढ़ाना तथा ग्राइंडिंग और एसेम्बली शाप के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाना ।

(4) कग से कम उपकरणों की सहायता से उत्पादन की नई दिशाओं का विकास ।

(5) औजारों के देशीय बाजार में बिक्री कर सकने हेतु मूल्यों के ढांचे का युक्तीकरण ।

(6) दो डिजिल ।

(7) आकस्मिक उपयोग के लिये दो डिजिल जेनरेटर्स को प्राप्त करने का प्रबन्ध कर लिया गया है ।

Taking over of Fatwa-Islampur Section of Martin Light Railway

4614. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether indefinite strike is going on in Fatwa-Islampur Section of Martin Light Railway;

(b) whether there is a policy decision to take over all the Light Railways and to convert the same into Broad/Metre Gauge if technically and otherwise feasible; and

(c) if so, what is holding up the take-over of the Fatwa-Islampur Section and by what date the takeover decision is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The strike which commenced from 00.00 hours on 27th May, 73 has since been called off.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal for Double Track on Patna-Gaya Section (Eastern Railways)

4615. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Patna-Gaya Branch line is the busiest section of the Danapore Division;

(b) whether trains emanating from Patna Junction to Gaya and vice versa are held up at some station or other sometimes very inordinately for crossing of the trains owing to single track; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide double track on the Patna-Gaya Section?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Application for recognition of M.T.P. (Railways) Employees Union (Regd.) Delhi

4616. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.T.P. (Railways) Employees Union (Regd.) Delhi has applied for recognition;

(b) whether the Union fulfils all the conditions precedent for the recognition of Unions; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Since the M.T.P. (Railways) is a Project and, therefore, a temporary Organisation, and majority of the persons employed therein are only casual labour, it is not considered appropriate to recognise any Union.

Filling up of posts of Radiographers, Nurses etc. and provision of beds and Medicines in Railway Hospitals (North Eastern Railway)

4617. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Radiographers, Nurses, H.A. are lying vacant in Samastipur, Gorakhpur and Garhara Hospitals in North Eastern Railway;

(b) whether adequate number of beds and sufficient medicines have not been provided in Railway Hospitals of North Eastern Railway; and

(c) if so, the reasons why vacancies in these Hospitals are not filled up and action for providing adequate beds and medicines is not taken by North Eastern Railway Administration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Filling up of Vacancies of different Grades on North Eastern Railway

4618. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundred of posts of Fitters, Mistry Grade I, and Office Clerks are lying vacant in Samastipur, Izatnagar and Gorakhpur workshops;

(b) whether thousands of posts of Loco Running Staff, Carriage Fitters, Senior TRC's and other categories of Operating Staff, are lying vacant in the North Eastern Railway;

(c) whether grade-wise sick Leave Reserves for ASMs and SMs and Engineering staff have not been provided as yet in the North Eastern Railway; and

(d) if so, the reasons why these vacancies are not filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Leave reserve have been provided except in the category of Gangmen.

(d) Does not arise.

Stoppage of increment and Debit Deduction from Loco Drivers, TTEs and TMCs during July, 1972 to July, 1973, (North Eastern Railway)

4619. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Loco Drivers, Traveling Ticket Examiners and Transhipment Clerks of North Eastern Railway have been punished by stoppage of increment and debit deduction during July, 1972 to July, 1973 on the allegations of excess coal consumption, less earning and shortage of package; and

(b) if so, the number of persons punished?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Investment by B.E.C. during Fifth Plan

4620. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation propose to make an investment of Rs. 900 crore during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, whether it has approached the Centre for funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in the Central Sector to supplement the States' programme of rural electrification. As such the allocation for the schemes to be financed by Rural Electrification Corporation is required to be included in the over all provisions for the programme of rural electrification as a whole. Since the proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan have not been finalised so far, it is too early to assess the quantum of assistance that will be available through the Rural Electrification Corporation during this period.

Import and production of Kerosene Oil

4621. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import Kerosene and withdraw the restriction on its production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total quantity of Kerosene produced by the Refineries in June-July, 1973 as compared to May, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government is already importing kerosene oil to augment the indigenous production for meeting the domestic demand of this product. The restriction on production of kerosene oil during the period March-June this year was necessitated by the urgent need to increase the indigenous availability of Diesel Oils in the country to meet the sudden spurt in demand due to drought conditions,

power shortage, clubbed with the seasonal increased demands due to thrashing and harvesting operations. However, from the month of July the restriction on production of kerosene oil has been completely withdrawn.

(c) The total quantity of kerosene oil produced in the Refineries in May, June and July 1973 is as under:—

Month	(in '000 tonnes)
May, 73	175.9
June, 73	180.5
July, 73	238.4

Resentment on increase in Railway Fares

4622. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been great resentment among the masses on the recent increase in the Railway fares;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Certain representations were received from the public as soon as intention for increasing the passenger fares from 1-4-1973 was announced in the Railway Budget Proposals for 1973-74. The matter was also discussed in the Parliament before the proposals were made effective from 1-4-1973.

(b) and (c). As already explained in the Budget Speech the proposed increases had become inevitable due to the rising costs of railway operation.

Take-over of flood control schemes in Brahmaputra basin

4623. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Broad outlines regarding the proposal for a Central take-over of flood control schemes in the Brahmaputra basin have been worked out by Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up an autonomous organisation in the Central sector for the planning and implementation of flood control measures in the Brahmaputra valley is presently in the process of finalisation.

Non-working of power units of D.V.C. at Durgapur

4624. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether number one and two power units of D.V.C. at Durgapur have gone out of commission for the last few weeks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what efforts have been made to put these units into operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Unit No. I has been in operation since the 25th April, 1973 except for forced outage of one day. Unit No. II has been under statutory annual overhaul of boiler and repair of auxiliaries since 26-6-1973.

(c) Unit II is expected to be put into operation by the end of August, 1973.

Closure of generating units of Indraprastha Power Station in Delhi

4625. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether three generating units of the Indraprastha Power Station went out of order in Delhi on the 25th June, 1973; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) and (b). No. Sir. However, on 26th June, 1973, all the three running units of the Indraprastha Power Station tripped as a result of adverse system loading conditions and low voltage of Bhakra supply.

Study of flood control measures by Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission

4626. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission has studied the flood control measures recommended by the Study Team constituted by the Commission in June, 1972; and

(b) if so, what are the decisions taken by the Commission on their recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) and (b). At its First Meeting in June 1972, the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission constituted a Joint Study Group to assess the flood situation in the Sylhet area in Bangladesh and Cachar and adjoining areas in India with a view to formulating possible short-term and long-term measures for reducing the flood damage in this area. The Commission constituted similar study groups to study at site the flood problems on some of the border rivers and formulate plans for their solution.

On the flood problem of Sylhet-Cachar and adjoining area, the problem was considered to be of such a magnitude that it should be entrusted to a joint body, each government appointing a full-time Superintending Engineer with necessary staff. The Superintending Engineers and staff have been appointed by the Governments. Guidelines for their work have been approved by the Commission. The officers met recently and visited concerned areas, with a view to drawing up an agreed programme of investigations.

Progress has also been made in regard to the problems of some border rivers affecting Bangladesh and Tripura on the one hand and Bangladesh on the other.

Cases regarding restrictive trade practices pending before Monopolies Commission

4627. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases pertaining to restrictive trade practices are now pending before the Monopolies Commission;

(b) since when these cases have been pending; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in disposing of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Eleven applications made by the Registrar. Restrictive Trade Agreements, under section 10(a)(iii) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act are pending before the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. Of these, one application was made in December, 1971, eight were made between April, 1972 and December, 1972 and two were made in March, 1973.

(c) Considering the procedure laid down by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Commission in the Restrictive Trade Practices (Enquiry) Regulations, 1970, for the disposal of these applications, there has been no avoidable delay. The Commission has already given hearings or posted for hearings in most of these applications.

Absorptions of casual labourers against regular posts

4628. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 thousand casual labourers working on the Railways have been absorbed against regular posts in the last three years;

(b) whether absorption of casual labour against regular posts is a continuing process or periodical only; and

(c) whether those employed periodically on projects are identified as casual?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, upto 30-6-1972.

(b) It is a continuing process.

(c) Yes.

Import of Acrylic Fibre Plant from Japan by the Petro-Chemical Corporation Limited

4629. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Petro-Chemical Corporation Ltd. proposes to import from Japan Acrylic Fibre Plant capable of producing 12,000 tonnes per year of Acrylic Fibre;

(b) whether country's annual needs and export needs of Acrylic Fibre have been assessed;

(c) whether the expenditure upto the production stage has been estimated if so, the amount thereof; and

(d) whether after the production stage, our scientists will be in a position to fabricate such plants on their own?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALHAR SINGH):

(a) The Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited is setting up Acrylic Fibre Plant at Koyali as one of the down-stream units of Gujarat Petrochemical Complex, with a capacity of 12,000 tonnes per annum of Acrylic Fibre. The process know-how, basic engineering and services relating to procurement of equipment from abroad will be provided by Japanese Companies.

(b) A provisional assessment has been made in respect of the demand for all textiles for internal consumption and exports, in connection with the formulation of Fifth Five Year Plan proposals.

(c) On the basis of the feasibility report, the expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 23.89 crores.

(d) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited is planning to establish a full-fledged Research and Development Centre on petrochemicals where efforts will be made to develop and/or improve process know-how, engineering know-how etc. The development of these facilities will reduce dependence on foreign know-how and reduce the foreign exchange cost of setting up of future projects.

Shortfall in the target of power production

4630. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether hydel power accounts for only about 40 per cent of the country's total installed generating capacity of 17.5 million kw, and thermal and nuclear power accounts for the rest of the 60 per cent capacity;

(b) whether the present power crisis is not a sudden eruption but is, the result of years of ill-planning, prolonged executive delays, indecision, poor performance of indigenous power equipment manufacturers etc; and

(c) whether Plan after plan and year after year actual achievement in power installations has been much below in target and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main reasons for shortage of power during the period October, 1972 to June, 1973 were:

1. Reduced power generation from the hydro Stations due to shortage of water in the reservoirs.
2. Shortfall in power production from the atomic power stations.
3. Shortfall in additions to generating capacity.
4. Continued rapid growth in demand for power.

The main reasons for the shortfall in targets of installed generating capacity have been delays in supply of plant and equipment by indigenous manufacturers and delay in completion of civil works on account of non-

availability of essential construction materials and labour troubles. Non-availability of adequate funds has also delayed certain projects.

Self-sufficiency in manufacture of Railway rolling stock equipment

4631. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has achieved near self-sufficiency in the manufacture of Railway rolling stock equipment;

(b) if so, how much dependence remained on import in the year 1972-73; and

(c) whether Railways research and design section will soon find import substitutes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. India is now, more or less, self-sufficient in the manufacture of Railway Rolling Stock Equipment. During 1971-72 out of total purchases of over Rs. 413 crores Rs. 40 crores were imported representing less than 10 per cent as compared with around 30 per cent in 1951-52.

(b) 1972-73 figures are not yet available.

(c) The drive towards self-sufficiency and import substitution is a continuous process and is being carried on vigorously.

Assessment of domestic need of Kerosene Oil

4632. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic needs of Kerosene Oil in the country have ever been assessed;

(b) whether kerosene production by our Refineries falls short of domestic demands; and

(c) if so, the annual shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The domestic needs of all petroleum products including kerosene oil in the country are assessed regularly both on a short-term and long-term basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The shortfall for 1972 was 693,800 tonnes. The estimated shortfall for the year 1973 is of the order of 866,000 metric tonnes.

Value of imported crude oil

4633. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the value of crude oil imported during 1972-73 and to be imported during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The required information is as under:—

Year	Value of crude oil imported (to be imported) (Rs. crores)
1972-73	145.25
1973-74	240.00 (approximately).

Separate Railway High School at Jharsuguda on South Eastern Railway

4634. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway employees of Jharsuguda in South Eastern Railway have demanded a separate Railway High School at Jharsuguda; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to fulfil their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. In the year 1965 Sri B. K. Pani, President of Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee suggested that Railways should open a High School at Jharsuguda.

(b) Does not arise as education is a State subject and there are already two privately managed High Schools not more than a Km. away from the Railway Colony.

Burning out of tube-well motors in Orissa due to voltage fluctuations

4635. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last heat-wave in Orissa, hundreds of tube-well motors were burnt out due to sudden fluctuations in the voltage;

(b) if so, what were the actual number of tube-well motors that got burnt; and

(c) what steps have been taken to replace them and to see better facilities offered to the farmers in this regard hereafter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). It has been intimated by Orissa Government that no tubewell motors were burnt due to voltage fluctuation. However, forty motors of direct lift irrigation projects got burnt due to low voltage. These were immediately replaced and protective devices have also been since installed.

उत्तर रेलवे के दिल्ली-मुरादाबाद
सेक्शन पर मज्यादा में नई
सवारी गाड़ी चलाना

4636. श्री राम चन्द्र बिकल :
श्री नाथुराम ग्रहिरवार :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली-मुरादाबाद सेक्शन पर मध्याह्न में कोई नई सवारी गाड़ी चलाने का प्रस्ताव रेलवे प्रशासन के विचारधीन है;

(ख) क्या मुरादाबाद डिबीजन को इस गाड़ी को चलाये जाने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है और उसने इस प्रस्ताव पर स्वीकृति देती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह गाड़ी कब से तथा किस समय चलाई जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हापुड़ से चलने वाली 55 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का बेर से चलना रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही

4637. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल :
श्री नाथुराम ग्रहिएवार :

क्या रेल मंत्री हापुड़ से चलने वाली 55 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के रवाना होने के समय को पुन निर्धारित किये जाने के बारे में 17 अप्रैल 1973 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 7323 के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उक्त गाड़ी को ठीक समय पर चलाये जाने के लिये सभी सम्भव कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यह उत्तर दिये जाने के बावजूद कि सभी सम्भव कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं उक्त गाड़ी बेर से क्यों चल रही है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त गाड़ियों को ठीक समय पर चलाने के लिए आगे कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी सक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या 55 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी तथा 2 एन० डी० एच० शटल के देर से चलने के बारे में रेल यात्री संघ, हापुड़ से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, और यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (च) जी हां।

(ख) 55 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का समय पालन अब भी असन्तोषजनक ही चल रहा है। इसका मुख्य कारण खतरे की जंजीर खींचा जाना और बदमाशों द्वारा हास पाइप का गलत कर दिया जाना है जिसके फलस्वरूप अनिर्धारित क्रास देना पड़ता है और पीछे बलना पड़ता है।

(ग) और (घ). जी हां, 55 अप एक्सप्रेस और 2 एन० डी० एच० के संचलन पर दिन-प्रतिदिन कड़ी निगाह रखी जा रही है और परिहार्य ठहरावों के लिए उत्तरदायी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जाती है ताकि इन गाड़ियों के समय पालन में सुधार हो सके। यहाँ तक कि लखनऊ और दिल्ली के बीच खतरे की जंजीर के उपकरण निष्क्रिय कर दिये गये हैं। इस गाड़ी के संचलन में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से उन अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए सिविल तथा पुलिस प्राधिकारियों की भी सहायता मांगी गयी है जो महिला-डिब्बों से खतरे को जंजीर के उपकरणों से छेड़-छाड़ करते हैं।

Irrigation and power schemes in Orissa

4638. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of irrigation and power schemes in Orissa has been rather slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to accelerate the progress of irrigation and power schemes in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) to (c). The progress of work on the Mahanadi delta project, Anandapur barrage project and a few medium projects has been rather slow mainly due to the inability of the State Government to provide funds of the orders needed for quick construction of the projects.

Irrigation is a State subject and funds for this sector have to be provided by the State Governments in the framework of their own overall developmental plans. The State Government have been advised to provide maximum possible allocations for completing the schemes on which appreciable progress has already been made. The progress of the projects is reviewed frequently and efforts are made to the extent possible to remove the difficulties encountered. The question of accelerating the construction of important projects including Mahanadi delta and Anandapur barrage which are capable of yielding significant additional benefits in the near future is also being looked into by the Planning Commission.

The Government of Orissa have recently requested the Planning Commission for special assistance of Rs. 3.52 crores for 9 medium irrigation schemes namely Salla, Bahuda (Stage-I), Baghua, Salki, Pitamahar, Hiradharbati, Godahado, Uttel, and Dahuka. This request is at present under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

The only power scheme under execution in Orissa is Balimela Hydro Electric Project. The first unit has already been commissioned and the second unit is expected to be commissioned by October, 1973. The third and the fourth units are proposed to be commissioned by 1974-75. The progress on the project has been rather slow owing to unsatisfactory performance of dumpers and non-availability of spares. Recently, the project authorities experienced shortage of cement and the matter has already been taken up with the Cement Controller.

Change of Product-mix in Mathura Refinery

4639. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mathura Refinery has been compelled to change product-mix; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The product pattern of the Mathura Refinery has been worked out on the basis of economic meeting to the maximum extent, the demand for petroleum products in the North West region. There has been no compulsion to change the product pattern.

(b) Does not arise.

Offer from Norway for Supply of Ammonia for Cochin Fertilizer Project

4640. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Norsk Hydro, Norway, had made an offer to sell all the requirements of ammonia of the World Bank assisted Cochin Fertilizer Project at 46 c.i.f. a tonne and if so, how this price compares with that which the Company will be paying for ammonia from other sources.

(b) when was the offer made and how long this was open and the total loss to the country for not entering into contract with this company in time together with the reasons for this failure; and

(c) whether Government have conducted any enquiry regarding this and if so, the findings thereof and action taken against the persons concerned and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A contract for the supply to the Cochin Project was under negotiation with Messrs Norsk Hydro for some time and an agreement was signed by the F.A.C.T. on the basis of the final offer received from the party in March, 1973. The F.A.C.T. has not contracted for ammonia from any other country.

(c) Does not arise.

Employees of Controllers of Defence Accounts working in Farraka Barrage Project

4641. **SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of certain employees belonging to the office of the Controllers of Defence Accounts were requisitioned by the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Farraka Barrage Project, West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether during their tenure, promotions to higher posts were ordered from time to time by parent employers but these have not been given effect to by the authorities of Farraka Barrage Project;

(c) the number of such lien-holders since 1970; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to project their promotions from the dates of orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two employees of Controller General of Defence Accounts who during their deputation to the Office of the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Farraka Barrage Project, were promoted in their parent department, had to be reverted back to the parent department as they could not be promoted for want of vacancies in the office of Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Farraka Barrage Project.

(d) Their promotions were given effect in the parent department from the original date under the Next Below Rule. The matter of their pay protection due to Proforma promotion has already been taken up by the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Farraka Barrage Project with the Controller General of Defence Accounts.

Increase in train accidents during last financial year

4642. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in train accidents during the last financial year; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps taken by Government against this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. Against 864 train accidents during the year 1971-72 there were 814 train accidents during 1972-73.

(b) Does not arise. However, to minimise the incidence of accidents, Safety Organisations set up on the Railways have been engaged in inculcating safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with the running of trains and in ensuring that the staff do not violate safety rules or indulge in shortcut methods. Thorough enquiries are held into all accidents, and appropriate remedial measures are taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. Technological improvements in the shape of improved signalling, interlocking, track circuiting etc., have also been made to the extent feasible. Since failure of persons other than railway staff is also responsible for causing a number of accidents, publicity campaigns are also conducted through the various media to educate the public.

Setting up of New Units under IDPL in Kerala during Fifth Plan

4643. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:**
SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED
KOYA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal to set up any unit under IDPL under the Fifth Plan in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No decision has yet been taken in regard to the setting of new units under IDPL during Fifth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Demands of Indian Railways class II Officers Federation

4644. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways Class II Officers Federation demanded on 23rd July, 1973 equal pay for equal work and equality of status, opportunity and better promotional avenues for its members; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The views of the Federation will be given due consideration while processing the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Anti-Flood Measures in Delhi

4645. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are inadequate anti-flood measures taken in the Capital during this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Protection from the Yamuna floods has been provided by embanking the river throughout the Union Territory of Delhi except for a small gap on the right bank from Bawana Escape to Haryana border. A proposal to close this gap is to be finalised after the receipt of advice from the Central Water and Power Research Station Poona. Adequate drainage arrangements have been

provided in the Najafgarh, Kanjha-wala and Alipore blocks by improving and remodelling the drains. For the Shahdara block adequate relief will be available after the Shahdara Drainage scheme which has been approved for implementation is completed. However, temporary arrangements to provide relief to this area have been made by desilting of the drains and provision of pumping arrangements at vulnerable points.

To ensure proper functioning of the flood protection works, advance action was taken before the floods to inspect the works and carry out repairs to banks and desilting of drains. Raising and strengthening of the bunds has also been done wherever necessary. Pumping arrangements have been made in the low lying areas normally affected by flooding.

New Power Projects for Bihar

4646: SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

sanction new Power Projects for Bihar to cope with the power shortage in the State;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) when a final decision is to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The Government of Bihar/State Electricity Board have submitted for approval of the Government of India the following power generation schemes for implementation during the Fifth Plan to meet the power shortage in the State:

1. Muzaffarpur thermal Station.
2. Patratu Thermal Station Extension Stage IV.
3. Barauni Thermal Stations Extension Stage IV.
4. Tenughat Thermal Power Station.
5. Installation of gas turbines at Barauni.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the salient features and the present status of the schemes is attached.

STATEMENT

Salient features viz. installed capacity, estimated cost and the present status of schemes

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	Installed Capacity	Estimated cost	Present stage of scheme
(Rs. crores)				
1.	Muzaffarpur Thermal Station	2 × 120	46.68	Scheme has been found acceptable by the advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects. The sanction of the Planning Commission is awaited.
2.	Patratu Thermal Station Extension—Stage IV.	2 × 110	42.00	The scheme will be considered by the Advisory Committee at its next meeting.
3.	Barauni Thermal Station Extension—Stage IV.	1 × 110	21.00	Scheme Report is under examination in consultation with the Ministries of Steel and Mines and Railways.
4.	Tenughat Thermal Power Station.	4 × 200 + 1 × 500	195.20	Cost estimates of the scheme are under revision on the basis of latest prices from suppliers of the equipment.
5.	Installation of gas turbines at Barauni	2 × 20	7.00	Under examination.

Construction of Railway Over-Bridges in Bihar State

4647. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway over-bridges to be constructed in the Bihar State;

(b) how many of them have already been constructed or are under construction; and

(c) by what time all these bridges are proposed to be constructed and the estimated amount involved in the implementation of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Number of schemes finalised for construction which are either in progress or yet to be started is 17.

(b) (i) Number of over-bridges completed—5 Bridges.

(ii) Number of over-bridges under construction or on which work is yet to be started—12.

(c) It is expected that all the works will be completed by 1976, the estimated amount being Rs. 102.36 lakhs.

Railway Accidents during the last three years

4648. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents during the last three years year-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent accidents and ensure safe travel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) During the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 there were 840, 864 and 814 train accident respectively in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) As failures of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, Safety Organisations set up on the Railways have been engaged in inculcating safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with the running of trains and in ensuring that the staff do not violate safety rules or indulge in shortcut methods. Thorough enquiries are held into all accidents, and appropriate remedial measures are taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. Technological improvements in the shape of improved signalling, interlocking, track circuiting etc., have also been made to the extent feasible. Since failure of persons other than railway staff is also responsible for causing a number of accidents, publicity campaigns are also conducted through the various media to educate the public.

Doubling of Rail line from Sonapat/Panipat to Delhi

4549. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4935 on 19th December, 1972 regarding Doubling of rail line from Sonapat/Panipat to Delhi and state:

(a) whether the survey report submitted by Northern Railway has since been examined; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The survey report is still under examination and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station in Singrauli Coal Fields in District of Madhya Pradesh

4650. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state what are the prospects of setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station in Singrauli Coal Fields in the District of Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): A Committee has been appointed for selection of suitable sites for locating large Thermal Power Stations in the Country. A decision about the location of such Stations will be taken after the submission of the report of the Committee.

Railway Accidents in Local Area of Bombay on Western Railway

4651. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequency of accidents/disruptions of traffic in the local area of Bombay, especially the Western Railway Suburban Section, has been on the increase since 29th May, 1973;

(b) if so, the number of instances of such accidents, break downs and traffic disruptions since the 29th May, 1973;

(c) the reasons for this; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). There have been six cases of disruption of traffic in the local area of Bombay since 29-5-1973. The brief particulars of these cases and the reasons therefor are as under:—

(i) due to collision of suburban trains between Goregaon and Malad stations on 31-5-1973;

(ii) due to collision between suburban trains at Vikhroli station on 4-6-1973;

(iii) due to bursting of points at Virar station on 5-6-1973;

(iv) due to derailment of 132 Up Parcel train at Santa Cruz on 18-6-1973;

(v) due to derailment of 27 Down Local train between Churchgate and Marine Lines stations on 29-6-1973; and

(vi) due to land slide at Dock Yard on 8-7-1973.

(d) As failure of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, Safety Organisations set up on the Railways have been engaged in inculcating safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with the running of trains and in ensuring that the staff do not violate safety rules or indulge in short-cut methods. Thorough enquiries are held into all accidents, and appropriate remedial measures are taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. Technological improvements in the shape of improved signalling, interlocking, track circuiting etc. have also been made to the extent feasible. Since failure of persons other than railway staff is also responsible for causing a number of accidents publicity campaigns are also conducted through the various media to educate the public.

Conversion on certain halts on Gaya-Kiul section into Permanent Station (Eastern Railway)

4652. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain halts on the Gaya-Kiul section of the Eastern Railway are to be converted into permanent stations;

(b) if so, their names; and

(c) when will the construction work commence and when will it be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Promotion Avenues for the Observers employed by Central Water and Power Board, Poona

4653. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Observers employed by the Central Water and Power Board at Khadakwasla Poona do not have any avenues for promotion;

(b) whether employees of other Departments, similarly placed, have promotional avenues open to them;

(c) if so, the reasons for the anomaly; and

(d) what steps are proposed to remove it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No higher posts exist at present for Observers employed in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona.

(b) to (d). The posts in various categories are sanctioned in each Department according to the needs and requirements of work. Matters regarding pay structure, conditions of service etc. of Central Government employees have been examined by the Third Pay Commission. In their Report, that Commission have recommended a Pay scale of Rs. 260—430 as against the existing scale of Rs. 110—200 for this category of staff. It has also been *inter-alia* recommended that in cases where there is stagnation and promotional avenues do not exist, selection grade posts may be provided. Further action in the matter will be taken in the light of the decision of the Government on this recommendation of the Pay Commission.

Production at the Sindri Fertilizer Plant

4654. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sindri Fertilizers unit has exceeded its target of production during 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the total value of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Against a target of 55,000 tonnes (the target earlier fixed being 65,000 tonnes) in terms of nitrogen, production during the year was about 56,000 tonnes of nitrogen.

(b) About Rs. 13 crores.

Amount due to or received by the Members of Evaluation Committee of the Ministry of Law

4655. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount due to or received by every member of the Evaluation Committee appointed by the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law for evaluation of books;

(b) whether books have also been given for this purpose to outside experts who are not members of the Evaluation Committee; and

(c) what is the procedure for finding out whether a person is an expert or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) The amount received by the individuals members of the Evaluation Committee set up by the Legislative Department of this Ministry for evaluation of books is as under:

	Rs.
1. Shri S. C. Misra . . .	2,000
2. Dr. Moti Babu, Member, Convenor . . .	1,200
3. Prof. L. N. Tondon, Member . . .	700
4. Dr. S. N. Jain, Member . . .	600
5. Shri G. N. Dikshit, Member . . .	400
6. Dr. G. S. Sharma, Member . . .	750
7. Dr. B. N. Sriwastava, Member . . .	750

No amount is due at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per procedure evolved by the Evaluation Committee, the Chairman has been assigned the function of nominating a Member of the Evaluation Committee or an outside expert to evaluate a book. The expert character of an evaluator is determined by the Chairman on the basis of his qualifications and experience as well as his published work, if any.

Kalindi Power Project

4656. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has okayed the whole of the first stage of Kalindi, Asia's biggest power Project;

(b) if so, the total amount of money sanctioned and spent on this project so far; and

(c) the main features regarding the capitulation of its Second Stage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kalindi H. E. Project Stage-I, envisaging installation of 2 generating units of 135 MW each at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.10 crores was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in March, 1971. An expenditure of Rs. 15.06 crores was incurred upto the end of March, 1973. The approved outlay for 1973-74 is Rs. 11.89 crores.

(c) Kalindi Stage-II was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in July 1973 at an estimated cost of Rs. 93.57 crores. It envisages the installation of 4 additional generating units of 135 MW each at Nagjhari power station and 2 generating units of 50 MW at the toe of the Supa Dam. The project has been sanctioned for being financed from State Plan resources.

Transfer of Judges from one State to another

4657. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for transfer of judges of High Court from one State to another State and to provide financial facilities to judges at the time of transfers;

(b) whether Bar Council of India has also stressed the need for this proposal; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (c). A suggestion has been received from one of the Chief Ministers for transfer of Judges from one High Court to another and the matter is being examined.

(b) There was no reference from the Bar Council of India on the subject.

Production of various Drugs by M/s. May and Baker and Sandoz covered by licenses and permission letters

4658. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present production of various drugs and formulations of M/s. May and Baker and Sandoz;

(b) which items of production are covered by licences, registration certificates and permission letters, separately, and what is the capacity approved for production of each item for the last three years;

(c) who authorised the issue of permission letters; and

(d) under what provisions of the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1961 the permission letters were issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कालागढ़ बांध, पोषक नहर और विद्युत गृह पर निर्माण कार्य

4659 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कालागढ़ बांध उससे सम्बद्ध नहर और विद्युत गृह का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होगा ;

(ख) क्या इसके लिए अनुमानित व्यय राशि में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो व्यय राशि में कुल कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). रामगंगा परियोजना के विभिन्न संघटकों के पूर्ण होने की वर्तमान अनुसूची निम्न प्रकार है :—

संघटक	पूर्ण होने की लक्ष्य तिथि
मुख्य बांध	अप्रैल, 1974
संडल बांध	दिसम्बर, 1974
पोषक नहर	अक्तूबर, 1973
विद्युत घर को सिविल कार्य	जून, 1974
सिंचाई नालियाँ	1974-75

उत्पादन यूनिटें

यूनिट सं० 1	दिसम्बर, 1974
यूनिट सं० 2	मई, 1975
यूनिट सं० 3	सितम्बर, 1975

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई परियोजना की मूल अनुमानित लागत 68 करोड़ रुपये थी। वर्तमान अनुमानित लागत 131 करोड़ रुपये है। अतः 63 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि होगी। यह वृद्धि मुख्यता सामग्री की लागत मजदूरों की मजदूरी में वृद्धि, अवमूल्यन और परियोजना के परिणाम में परिवर्तन के कारण हुई है।

मुरादाबाद जिले में बाढ़ निरोधक उपाय

4660. श्री शिशु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरादाबाद जिले में बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में सहायता कार्य के लिए सेना बुलाई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या कुछ वर्ष पूर्व उन्होंने हसनपुर तहसील के बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था और वहां बांध बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा था ;

(ग) क्या वहां कई वर्षों तक सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद उक्त बांध की परियोजना को स्वीकृति दे दी थी परन्तु अभी तक कोई विशेष कार्य नहीं हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवर्ष गंगा और रामगंगा की बाढ़ से तबाह होने वाले इन सैकड़ों गांवों को बचाने के लिए क्या स्थायी व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सिंचाई विद्युत मंत्री ने 1968 में हसनपुर तहसील के बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण किया था और यह सुझाव दिया था कि अन्वेषण और माडल अध्ययन करने के उपरान्त इन क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिए राज्य सरकार एक स्कीम तैयार करे।

(ग) और (घ) : राज्य सरकार ने अन्वेषण और माडल अध्ययन करने के उपरान्त 12 करोड़ रुपये और 9 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत के दो विकल्प सहित एक परियोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया था। इसकी जांच राज्य बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड को तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति ने जनवरी, 1972 में की थी। उन्होंने परियोजना की लागत तथा लाभों का अध्ययन करने और इसके चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन के लिए परियोजना में संशोधन करने का सुझाव दिया है। संशोधित परियोजना प्रतिवेदन को राज्य सरकार द्वारा अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Unauthorised production of Drugs by Drugs Manufacturing Firms

4661. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the drug manufacturing firms with foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent have exceeded the licensed capacity for bulk drugs and formulation; and

(b) if so, the names of these firms and the extent of excess production of bulk drugs and formulations by each firm during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 January—June?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Fluorosomide by M/s. Hoechst for Export purposes

4662. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hoechst have been allowed to import Fluorosomide for export purposes, and if so, at what price;

(b) at what price this material was imported by this Company in 1970 and at what price it is being imported by the STC;

(c) what conditions have been imposed to ensure that the material to be imported by M/s. Hoechst is utilised entirely for export purposes; and

(d) what will be the net foreign exchange earning as a result of import of Fluorosomide by Hoechst and its export in the form of formulations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. At Rs. 1200 per kg. cif.

(b) M/s. Hoechst imported fluoro-somide at Rs. 3300 per kg. cif. in 1970. No imports of fluoro-somide have been effected by STC so far. They, however, expect to import the same at Rs. 503 per kg. cif. from Italy and Rs. 520 per kg. cif. from Hungary.

(c) M/s. STC have obtained a bank guarantee from M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Bombay to the effect that the entire quantity of Fluoro-somide to be imported will be utilised for export purposes.

(d) Rs. 24.16 lakhs.

Probe into Sale of Power House to Birlas

4663. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news items published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 5th August, 1973 under the heading "Power House sale Oza to demand judicial probe";

(b) whether the former Chief Minister has requested the Union Government to make a thorough probe into the whole affairs; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such request was been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Unauthorised production of Drugs by some Drug firms

4664. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some drug firms are producing bulk drugs and formulations, much in excess of the licensed capacity, which is unauthorised;

(b) if so, the names of the firms, excess production item-wise and the sales values of the same for the last three years;

(c) whether efforts are being made to regularise the unauthorised production under one pretext or the other; and

(d) whether Government propose to take early decision to penalise firms for unauthorised production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d), The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Review of the working of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970

4665. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions of Government;

(c) whether uniform application of the order to small, medium and large scale units has been found to be harmful to the interests of small and medium scale units in the Indian sector; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of the Indian sector so far as pricing policy is concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Information has been received from 61 companies so far. An analysis of which reveals the following:—

- (i) The aggregate pre-tax percentage of 45 firms, with a measure of foreign equity, on sales turnover has been—

1969/69-70	1971/71-72
17.55%	10.87%

- (ii) The aggregate pre-tax profit of 16 Indian firms on sales turnover has been—

1969/69-70	1971/71-72
10.48%	7.58%

- (iii) Average of 6 firms :

1969/69-70	1971/71-72
15.75%	10.11%

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Small scale units having a turn over not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs per annum have been exempted from the operation of the Drug (Price Control) Order 1970.

Most of the companies have opted for the Alternative Scheme under which at the time of the introduction of the DPCO 1970 the companies submitted package proposals complying with the provision that gross profit on sales turn over should not exceed 15 per cent. In view of this the application of the provisions of the Order does not discriminate between various categories of units. Even under the general scheme markups prescribed in the Order are adequate.

Permission Letters issued to Drug manufacturing Firms without specifying the capacity

4666. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Supplementaries arising out of the Starred Question No. 1006 dated the 8th May, 1973 and state:

(a) when the list of permission letters issued during the years 1952—65, showing the names of the parties, the items covered and the capacity will be made available;

(b) under what law, these permission letters were issued;

(c) who authorized the issue of these letters; and

(d) in case the issue of these letters was unauthorised, what action Government propose to take against the officers concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The list of permission letters is under compilation and information will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Improvement in Power cut in U.P. in July, 1973

4667. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drastic power cut in Uttar Pradesh has further improved in the month of July, 1973; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. U.P. continues to have an energy shortage of the order of 5 million units a day.

उत्तर रेलवे के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा बिना आवश्यक सूचना के हेडक्वार्टर छोड़ा जाना

4668 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के स्वास्थ्य विभाग में कुछ ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जो बिना आवश्यक सूचना के समय-समय पर अपने हेडक्वार्टर छोड़ देते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां , तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे इस प्रकार के कार्यों को करने या नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों को रंगे हाथ पकड़ा जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका सारांश क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) जो अधिकारी मुख्यालय छोड़ते हैं वे सक्षम प्राधिकारी की अनुमति से बाहर जाते हैं । उत्तर रेलवे के चिकित्सा विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा इस व्यवस्था का उल्लंघन करने का कोई मामला नोटिस में नहीं आया है ।

Clearance of Power Schemes of Bihar

4669. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government have recently stressed the Centre for early clearance of the State's power schemes pending with the Centre for approval; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The following power generation schemes have been received from the Government of Bihar for approval of the Government of India:—

1. Muzaffarpur Thermal Station.
2. Patratu Thermal Station Extension—Stage IV.
3. Barauni Thermal Station Extension—Stage IV.
4. Tenughat Thermal Power Station.

The present stages of the above schemes is given below serialation:—

1. While scheme has been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects, approval of the Planning Commission is awaited.
2. The scheme will be considered by the Advisory Committee at its next meeting.
3. The Scheme is under examination in consultation with the Ministries of Steel and Mines and Railways.
4. Cost estimates of the scheme are under revision on the basis of the latest prices given by suppliers of the equipment.

Persons killed in Railway Accidents during 1972-73

4670. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of train accidents during the year 1972-73 and the number of persons killed as a result thereof;

(b) the total amount paid as compensation to the next of kin; and

(c) the action taken so far on the causes of the accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) During the year 1972-73 there were 814 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways. In these accidents 128 persons were killed.

(b) An amount of Rs 2,57,000/- has been paid so far.

(c) As the failure of railway staff was the largest single factor responsible for these accidents, Safety Organisations set up on the Railways have

been engaged in inculcating safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with the running of trains and in ensuring that the staff do not violate safety rules or indulge in short-cut methods. Thorough enquiries are held into all accidents, and appropriate remedial measures are taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. Technological improvements in the shape of improved signalling, interlocking, track circuiting etc., have also been made to the extent feasible. Since failure of persons other than railway staff is also responsible for causing a number of accidents, publicity campaigns are also conducted through the various media to educate the public.

Agreement for Import of Crude Oil from Libya

4671. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached to bring crude from Libya under a "switch deal" arrangement; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There are some proposals under consideration of Government to establish additional sources of crude oil supply, including from Libya. It is premature at this stage to indicate details of these proposals.

Survey for Shamalaji-Medasa-Kapadwanj New Railway Line in Gujarat

4672. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey order has been issued for Shamalaji Modasa-Kapadavanj new Railway line in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) A traffic survey has been sanctioned on 28th June 1973 for the conversion of Nadiad-Kapadavanj N. G. line into B.G. and its extension upto Modasa and alternatively, for a metre gauge line from Shamalaji Road to Modasa and Kapadavanj

Signallers given one increment at time of promotion as Assistant Station Masters

4673. SHRI DALIP SINGH:
SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Signallers category was the parent category for Station Master category and all Assistant Station Masters were promoted from Signallers and were given one increment at the time of promotion;

(b) whether this difference of one increment continued till 1967 when Assistant Station Master's grades were revised because of certain political reasons but Signallers category was ignored; and

(c) whether Government have now decided to maintain the old tradition of keeping Railway Signallers one increment lower than Assistant Station Masters at all stages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The position has varied from Railway to Railway. On the Western Railway, there was no direct recruitment of Assistant Station Masters and 75 per

cent of vacancies in this grade were being filled by promotion from Signallers. This has been changed and recruitment of Probationary Assistant Station Masters has been introduced, as on most other Railways. Now 25 per cent vacancies of Assistant Station Masters in scale Rs 130—240 are filled by promotion of Signallers in scale Rs. 110—200.

Since 1961, the pay of Signallers on promotion as Assistant Station Masters is fixed so as to ensure a minimum increase of Rs. 12/-.

(b) Due to increase in responsibilities, the old scale of pay of Assistant Station Masters, Rs 130—225 was revised to Rs. 130—240 with minimum start of Rs. 150/- with effect from 1st April 1964. The benefit of higher starting salary at Rs 150/- in the revised scale of Assistant Station Masters is also admissible to Signallers on their promotion.

The Third Pay Commissions recommendations are under Government's consideration

Memorandum Submitted by All India Railway Telegraph Staff Council

4674. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Memorandum submitted by the All-India Railway Telegraph Staff Council regarding the injustice caused by the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission to the Railway Signallers; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Third Pay Commission including those relating to Railway Telegraph Staff are under Government's consideration.

Demands for Treatment of Railway Signallers at Par with Telegraphists of P. & T. Department

4675. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the training period of Railway Signallers is 10 months and not 3 to 6 months as mentioned in para 116 of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission;

(b) whether the Railway Signallers also qualify 20 words speed before being granted second increment after appointment; and

(c) if so, the reasons why they are not kept at par with Telegraphists of P & T Department when their duties and working conditions are same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The position varies from Railway to Railway.

(c) The Third Pay Commission in para 116 of their report has come to the conclusion that there is no case for parity between the P & T Telegraphists and Railway Signallers. The recommendations of Commission are under Government's consideration.

Typists working as Teleprinter Operators in Railway Board Computer Cell

4676. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Teleprinter Operator is only meant for Signallers but more than 50 per cent Typists are working as Teleprinter Operators in the Railway Board Computer Cell; and

(b) if so, why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No. Only preference is given to the Signallers to fill the post of Tele-

printer Operators because of the similarity of duties. It is true that majority of posts of Teleprinter Operators in the Railway Board's Computer Cell are manned by persons other than from the category of Signallers partly due to the initial decision to fill up the posts in the Railway Board Computer organisation by selection from amongst the staff of the Indian Railway Conference Association who had been rendered surplus as a result of the introduction of the computer in the Railway Board and partly due to inadequate response from Signallers on Railways

Loss to Railways due to strike by Locomen in August, 1973

4677. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss of revenue suffered by the Indian Railways, Zone-wise, as a result of the sudden strike of the Loco Staff launched in the first week of August, 1973; and

(b) the number of Passenger and Goods Trains cancelled for each day of the strike, Zone-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha early.

Plans for Off-shore Drilling and equipment imported for the purpose

4678. SHR MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the plans for off-shore drilling and oil exploration of the Indian Public Sector establishment/foreign companies;

(b) what equipment has been ordered and received so far and from which source;

(c) whether it is a fact that one Japanese ship costing several millions of rupees in foreign exchange has not been functioning because the studies of the sea-bed conditions was inadequate and the ship/platform was found unsuitable for Bombay High; and

(d) if so, whether responsibility for this has been fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) ONGC has planned to conduct exploratory drilling in the Gulf of Cambay and the adjoining area of the Arabian Sea. ONGC proposes to acquire a seismic ship for intensive seismic survey of the Indian offshore areas. Government are considering proposals received from certain foreign parties for collaboration in offshore exploration on 'general contract' type basis.

(b) As regards drilling, a self-propelled jack-up drilling vessel 'Sagar Samrat' has been acquired by ONGC. This vessel was built on order in Japan. Certain equipment and materials installed in "Sagar Samrat" have been imported by ONGC mainly from USA, UK, France, West Germany, Singapore, Japan, Canada and Italy. For conducting seismic surveys the proposal for purchasing a seismic ship is under consideration.

(c) No, Sir. Sagar Samrat, presently jacked up 15 miles west of Bombay is fully ready to commence drilling operations on Bombay High and is awaiting fair weather conditions.

(d) Does not arise

Entering into a technical know how and design supply agreement with Maruti Limited by a Private firm/ Partnership firm registered with the Haryana Government

4679. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a private firm/Partnership firm has been registered with the Haryana Government which has entered into a technical know how and design supply agreement with Maruti Limited;

(b) whether a royalty and fee at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent of the total sales of Maruti Limited is to be paid to this private firm;

(c) the names of the signatories to this agreement;

(d) whether any sanction of the Company Affairs Department is necessary for such agreements; and

(e) if not, whether Government would lay down upper limits on the payments of such royalties/fees through rules or suitable legislation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-

BRATA BARUA): (a) The Department of Company Affairs is not aware that a private firm/partnership firm registered with Haryana Government has entered into a technical know how and design supply agreement with Maruti Limited. However, a private limited company styled Maruti Technical Services Private Limited which has been registered with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana has entered into a technical services agreement with the Maruti Limited.

(b) and (c). Information is not available with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana.

(d) In such cases the sanction of the Department of Company Affairs is not necessary.

(e) It is a suggestion for examination.

Plan Submitted by Juhu Jaycee (Bombay) for Rapid Rail Transit System for Western Suburban Railway Section

4680. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Juhu Jaycee (Bombay) submitted a plan for a rapid Rail transit system for Western Suburban Railway Section;

(b) whether this was examined by the Metropolitan Transport (Railway) Project and whether it prepared a Time-table based on Jaycee Plan which provided for increase in the number of trains and passengers to be carried;

(c) whether this was supported by the Suburban Rail Users Committee (Western Railway) when the matter was referred to it for opinion; and

(d) whether the Chief Operating Superintendent is not responding to the Jaycee request to resume discussions, and if not, the reasons for not pursuing the discussions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Juhu Junior Chamber, Bombay submitted a plan entitled "Rapid Rail Transit System for Western Railway's Suburban Section."

(b) The Juhu Junior Chamber submitted to Western Railway a Time-table which had been prepared by Metropolitan Transport Project (Bombay) in accordance with the proposals of Juhu Junior Chamber.

(c) A Time-table prepared by Western Railway based on the pattern suggested by Juhu Junior Chamber was circulated to members of Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committee for their opinion along with further revised suggestions received from Juhu Junior Chamber. The general con-

sensus of the members of Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committee was to get another Time-table prepared on the basis of the revised suggestions by Juhu Junior Chamber as circulated to them.

(d) The Chief Operating Superintendent, Western Railway has discussed all aspects of the proposals with the representatives of Juhu Junior Chamber in a number of meetings, the latest of which was held on 30-7-1973.

Issuing of letters of intent for setting up Plants for producing of Synthetic fibres Yarn

4681. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of units in the public sector of different States have been given/have obtained letters of intent for setting up plants for the production of synthetic fibres/yarn;

(b) the reasons for the negative performance of these Corporations/units in the matter of setting up the plants;

(c) whether it is a fact that officials of the State Sector Corporation accept consideration from private monopolists/foreign monopolists as the price of their not taking any steps for setting up these plants; and

(d) if so, the remedial action proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). 13 Letters of Intent have been issued in December 1971 and July 1972 to State Industrial Development Corporations of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and U.P., for setting up new units each of a capacity of 2100 tonnes/annum of nylon filament yarn. The letters of intent have been issued subject inter alia to the following conditions:—

- (i) Arrangement for import of plant and machinery and terms of foreign collaboration will be settled to the satisfaction of Government;
- (ii) The Corporation should have a minimum equity share holding of 26 per cent and should be the single largest share holder, thereby ensuring retention of financial and managerial control. The Corporation will obtain prior approval of the Central Government to any proposal for associating private parties in the project.

Several Corporations have already taken steps with reference to the two conditions mentioned above. The foreign technical collaboration proposals submitted by certain Corporations are under examination in the Central Government. Certain aspects relating to the overall development of nylon yarn industry in the country are also under examination of the Government. For setting up a plant of 2100 tonnes/annum capacity for manufacture of nylon yarn, an investment of about Rs. 7 crores is required. Considerable financial and organisational efforts are necessary for setting up such plants, which takes time.

The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation hold a letter of intent issued to them in August 1970 for the manufacture of 600 tonnes/annum of Polyester Staple Fibre. The Corporation has already secured foreign collaboration for the project. The arrangements for import of capital goods for the project are in the process of finalisation.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Representation about the need to prevent the "Elected, Kapadias Dominated Board of Directors" from taking over the National Rayons Corporation

4682. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation about the need to prevent the "elected, Kapadias dominated Board of Directors" from taking over the National Rayon Corporation under Section 408 of the Companies Act, particularly in view of the adverse findings of the Company Law Board against the Kapadia management method;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this representation;

(c) whether Government propose to amend the Companies Act with a view to liquidate the voting power of preference shares; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question pertains to matters raised, *inter alia*, by some shareholders in a writ petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution in the Honourable High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The matter is subjudice.

(c) The suggestion has been noted for consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Directions to General Managers regarding Punctuality of Trains on Suburban Sections

4683. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Managers of Railways have been directed to strictly ensure the punctuality of trains especially those on the Suburban Sections; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The punctuality performance of trains is being closely watched at all levels and remedial steps are taken to

improve the running of trains. The performance, however, has been affected adversely during the last few months mainly on account of certain abnormal factors such as Andhra Pradesh agitations, students' agitations, strike of engineers of U.P. Electricity Board, frequent power cuts, drought conditions leading to water shortage on some railways, loco staff strike, etc.

Clearance of Thermal Power Plant at Dalkhola (N. Bengal) by Planning Commission

4684. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether project of Thermal Power Plant at Dalkhola in North Bengal had been sanctioned last year but the same has not so far been cleared by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):

(a) The project has been cleared by the Advisory Committee of Planning Commission on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power but has not been accepted by the Planning Commission.

(b) The project is under examination in the Planning Commission vis-à-vis other likely projects in the region.

Percentage of the production of fertilizers sold by Public Sector Undertakings through large Business Houses

4685. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state that percentage of production of fertilizers has been sold by the following Public Sector Undertakings through large business houses e.g., E.I.D. Parry, Shaw Wallace, Rallies, Jardines etc. during the period from October, 1972 to March, 1973:—

F.C.I.; Madras Fertilizers; F.A.C.T.; H.S.L. Bourkela Fertilizer Unit; Neyveli Lignite Corp. Fertiliser Unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The percentage of production of fertilizers sold by Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Rourkela unit of HSL and fertilizer unit of Neyveli Lignite Corporation through large business houses was 72.48 and 33 respectively. Information in respect of FCI and FACT is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of fertilizers produced by factories located in Uttar Pradesh and sold outside the State

4686. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of production of the fertilizer factories located in Uttar Pradesh, namely Gorakhpur Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and I.E.L. Kanpur has been sold outside Uttar Pradesh, in the year 1972-73;

(b) in which of the States outside Uttar Pradesh these have been supplied from the two factories;

(c) what percentage of the Nangal factory's production has been sold outside the States of Punjab and Haryana in the year 1972-73;

(d) what percentage of the Sindri's production has been sold outside the States of Bihar, Orissa and Bengal in the year 1972-73; and

(e) what percentage of the production of Namrup factory has been sold outside the States of Assam and West Bengal in the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b).

F.C.I. Corakhpure 18 kg % in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) I.E.L. Kanpur 39.6% in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Chandigarh, Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Bangla Desh.

- (c) 15 per cent.
 (d) 25 per cent in terms of nutrient.
 (e) 24 per cent in terms of nutrient.

Distribution of fertilizers from Public Sector Factories through Co-operative and Agro-Industries Corporation

4687. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state what is the percentage of total available fertilisers distributed, that is, supplies from production plus supplies from pool, through public agencies like State Governments Co-operatives, Agro-Industries Corporation (all together) by the following public sector factories during October, 1972 to March 1973:—

Fertiliser Corporation of India, F.A.C.T., Madras Fertilisers, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Fertiliser Unit, H.S.L., Rourkela Fertiliser Unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The percentage of total fertilizers distributed by Madras Fertilizers Ltd., the fertilizer unit of Neyveli Lignite Corporation and Rourkela fertilizer unit of H.S.L. through public agencies was about 28, 50 and 33.7 respectively. Information in respect of Fertilizer Corporation of India and FACT is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Fertilizers from Sindri Factory

4688. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state what has been the supply of fertilizers from the Sindri Factory of the F.C.I., of Ammonium Sulphate Ammonium Sulphate Nitrarte during the last three years ending 1972-73 in terms of tonnes per year and the percentage of total production of Sindri?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The information is as under:

Year.	(In tonnes)	
	Ammonium Sulphate	Ammonium Sulphat Nitrate
1970-71 .	274700	41708
1971-72 .	231391	31475
1972-73 .	173000	56000

The percentage production of Ammonium Sulphate and Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate to total production at Sindri Unit, in terms of Nitrogen, during this period works out as under:

Year.	Ammonium Sulphate	
	Ammonium Sulphate	Ammonium Sulphat Nitrate
1970-71 .	76.5	14.4
1971-72 .	76.6	12.9
1972-73 .	64.3	26.8

Percentage of total Private Dealers supplied with Fertilizers by the Public Sector Undertakings

4689. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state what percentage of the total private dealers have been supplied with fertilisers during the year 1972-73, classified according to off-take as given below:

- (a) Upto 150 tonnes per year;
 (b) Between 250 and 500 tonnes per year;
 (c) between 500 and 1000 tonnes per year;
 (d) between 1000 and 2000 tonnes per year;
 (e) above 2000 tonnes per year; during the year 1972-73 by the following public sector undertakings:

F.C.I.; F.A.C.T.; and Madras Fertilisers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Basis for giving different pay scales to Engineering and Non-Engineering Graduates in F.C.I.

4690. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) why the pay scales of Engineering Graduates and non-Engineering Graduates in the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited are different upto rank of General Foremen/Asst. Plant Engineers when equal pay for equal work is the recognised criterion for all jobs; and

(b) what is the basis for this when the pay scales are the same for both categories in higher ranks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The pay scales of Engineering Graduates and non-Engineering Graduates for corresponding or similar responsibilities are nearly the same. The differences in grades are related to the differences in age levels, promotion opportunities etc. existing between the two categories.

Debarring non-Engineering Graduates in F.C.I. from certain promotions

4691. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state why non-Engineering Graduates in Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited are debarred from further promotion beyond the rank of General Foremen in certain Technical Departments e.g. Production, Maintenance etc., whereas they are being promoted beyond this rank in some other Technical Departments e.g. Industrial Engineering, Material Management etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Ordinarily, non-Graduate Engineers are not promoted beyond the level of General Foremen in areas where higher technological skills are essential. Persons who are graduates in Science or Diploma holders in Engineering with process technological competence are considered for promotion to higher positions.

55 अप और 56 डाउन एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ियों का देर से चलना

4692. श्री कृष्ण प्रमवाल :
श्री नाथराम ग्रहिवार :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि जब से 55 अप और 56 डाउन एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों को बक्सर तक बढ़ाया गया है तब से वे लगातार देर से चल रही हैं और महीने में केवल तीन दिन ही ठीक समय पर गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुंचती हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि 55 अप और 56 डाउन गाड़ियों के देर से चलने के कारण 2 पी० एच० और 6 एम० डी० रेलगाड़ियां हापुड़ और दिल्ली प्रतिदिन 40 से 50 मिनट देर से पहुंचती हैं; और

(ग) रेल यात्री संघ हापुड़ के कई बार लिखने के बावजूद भी उन रेलों के समय में परिवर्तन न किये जाने के कारण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरशी) : (क) और (ख). यह

देखा गया है कि पिछले कुछ समय से न० 55 अग्र/56 डाउन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों का समय-पालन सन्तोषजनक नहीं रहा है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि उत्पाती लोग खतरे की जंजीर खींच देते हैं और हाई पाइपों का कनेक्शन काट देते हैं जिसके कारण गाड़ियों की गैर-निर्धारित क्रासिंग होती है और कुछ को अग्रता देनी पड़ती है। इन गाड़ियों के विलम्ब से चलने का प्रभाव न० 1 पी० एच०, 2 एन० डी० एच० तथा 6 एम० डी० गाड़ियों पर भी पड़ता है।

(ग) मार्ग सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों के कारण तथा मार्ग में यह गाड़ी जो कनेक्शन लेती-देती है, उनके कारण न० 55 अग्र के समय में परिवर्तन करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

Promotion and absorption of Railway Signallers as Wireless Operators

4693. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway Signallers were promoted and permanently absorbed as Wireless Operators during 1971-72 and 1972-73, Railway-wise; and

(b) how many traffic Signallers are working in Railway Telegraph Offices as on 30th June, 1973, Railway-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Training period of Railway Signallers

4694. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the training period of Railway Signallers (i) Initial (ii) Technical (iii) Traffic Rules (iv) Teleprinter (v) Hindi (vi) Higher Technical (vii) Higher speed of 20 w.p.m. separately, Railway-wise; and

(b) why uniform system of training is not adopted, Railway-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Strength of Telegraph peons and their Channel of Promotion

4695. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Telegraph Peons are working on Indian Railways as on 30th June, 1973;

(b) what are their pay scales; and

(c) what are their channels of promotion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 812 on all Railways except Central and Western Railways. Information from these two Railways is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Rs. 70—85/-.

(c) They are eligible for promotion to higher class IV posts in the Commercial and Transportation Departments. They are also eligible for certain Class III posts against the quotas reserved for Class IV staff.

Strength of Railway Signallers and their New Pay Scales

4696. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total strength of Railway Signallers Grade 150—240 (A.S.) on the Indian Railways as on 30th June, 1973;

(b) how many Signallers grade Rs. 150—240 (A.S.) are blocked at Rs. 240 on or before 30th June, 1973; *AR.*

(c) what Government have prescribed their new pay scales keeping in view that there may be no blockage in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 2,093.

(b) 784.

(c) Those who remain at the maximum of the scale for a period of two years are given stagnation increments. The recommendation of the Third Pay Commission that the scale of Rs. 330—480 should replace the existing scale of Rs. 150—240 is under consideration of Government along with other recommendations of the Commission.

Electrification of villages in U.P.

4697. SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the villages electrified so far in Jaitpur Kalan Block and Bah Block of Tehsil Bah in District Agra, Uttar Pradesh and the names of the villages proposed to be electrified during the current financial year;

(b) whether the villages lying on the main Bah-Kachaura Ghat Road are also proposed to be electrified during this year; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons for not electrifying the villages having a huge population of nearly three thousand and lying on the main pucca road?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The details of villages electrified so far and proposed to be electrified during 1973-74 in Jaitpur Kalan and Bah Blocks are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5524/73.*]

(b) and (c). The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board propose to electrify the villages lying on the road in question during 1973-74 subject to adequate agricultural load being available.

राजस्थान के जिला श्रीगंगानगर में
राजस्थान नहर, भाखड़ा नहर और गंग नहर
में पानी की कमी

4698. श्री पन्नालाल बारुपाल : क्या
सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जिला श्रीगंगानगर में राजस्थान नहर, भाखड़ा नहर और गंगा नहर में पानी की कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). इस समय राजस्थान गंगा और भाखड़ा नहरों से राजस्थान की मांगों को पूर्णतः पूरा किया जा रहा है। राज्य के भीतर जल का आबंटन राजस्थान द्वारा जैसा उचित समझा जाए, किया जा रहा है।

Recommendation of Beach Erosion Board to check Erosion of Digha in West Bengal

4699. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Beach Erosion Board to check the erosion of Digha, the only sea-side resort in West Bengal; and

(b) what is the action taken on these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The experts of the Beach Erosion Board have recommended that beach nourishment would be necessary for effective control of erosion and pending the procurement of sand pumps for such nourishment, sea walls in selected reaches should be constructed supplemented by nourishment by coarse sand transported by trucks from nearby areas.

The State Government have been requested to take appropriate action as recommended by the experts. It has been reported by the State Government that necessary data for designing the sea-wall has been sent by the State Chief Engineer to the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona.

Express Train from Purulia to Howrah Via Bankura and Kharagpur

4700. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Backward Districts of Purulia and Bankura have demanded a fast moving Express train from Purulia to Howrah via Bankura and Kharagpur;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) when an Express Train will be introduced from Purulia to Howrah via Bankura and Kharagpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes,

(b) Introduction of an Express train between Howrah and Purulia via Bankura and Kharagpur is, at present, neither justified on traffic considerations nor feasible operationally for want of necessary terminal facilities at Howrah.

(c) Does not arise.

रेल दुर्घटनाओं में मृत व्यक्तियों को मुआवजा देने का प्रस्ताव

4701. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वाले व्यक्तियों के रिश्तेदारों को मुआवजा के रूप में 50,000 रुपये देने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुद्रेसी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रस्ताव तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

बदरपुर स्थित तापीय बिजलीघर से राजस्थान को बिजली की सप्लाई

4702. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बदरपुर स्थित ताप बिजली-घर के चालू हो जाने पर इससे राजस्थान प्रदेश को भी बिजली का कुछ हिस्सा देने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। बदरपुर विद्युत परि-योजना चरण-एक से विद्युत का ग्रान्टन पहले ही किया जा चुका है।

मद्रास के ताप बिजलीघर में आग

4703. श्री लालजी भाई :
श्री स्तपाल कपूर :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास के उत्तरी उपनगर एन्नौर में 110 मेगावाट के एक ताप बिजलीघर में आग लग गई थी और तीन ट्रांसफार्मर जल कर राख हो गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के कारण क्या थे और इससे कितनी हानि हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) 31 जुलाई, 1973 को एन्नौर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के स्विचग्राउ में आग लगने से 3 सिंगल फेस ट्रांसफार्मरों को क्षति पहुँची थी।

(ख) तमिलनाडु सरकार ने इस दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच करने तथा हुई हानि का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्था द्वारा योगदान

4704. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या 'राजस्थान नहर' के निर्माण कार्य में कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्था भी योगदान कर रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : जी, नहीं।

कोसी क्षेत्र के बारे में सिंचाई मंत्री का प्रतिवेदन

4705. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय-सस्वर द्वारा मध्य-राष्ट्र के सिंचाई मंत्री श्री पाटिल की अध्यक्षता में गठित समिति ने अप्रैल, 1973 में किसी क्षेत्र का दौरा करने के पश्चात् वहाँ की समस्याओं के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिहार के कोसी क्षेत्र के बारे में प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) (क) : श्री (ख). उत्पन्न सिचाई शक्यता के न्यून समुपयोजन पर श्री बंसतराव पाटिल, सिचाई मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र की अध्यक्षता में गठित मंत्रियों की समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट जून, 1973 में प्रस्तुत कर दी है। समिति को मुख्य जांच परिणाम और सिफारिशें अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 360 के उत्तर में 24-7-1973 को सभा पटल पर रख दी गई थीं।

समिति की रिपोर्ट पर जुलाई, 1973 को हुए राज्यों के सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में श्री विचार विमर्श किया गया था। सम्मेलन की सिफारिश की है कि केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारें इनको नोट करें और रिपोर्ट में दिए गए अनेक मूल्यवान सुझावों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कार्रवाई तत्काल आरम्भ करें। सम्मेलन को सिफारिशों को तदनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों (बिहार सहित) और केन्द्रीय सरकार के संबंधित विभागों के नोटिस में ला दिया गया है।

बिहार में कोसी कमान में सिचाई शक्यता के समुपयोजन में पिछड़ेपन के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट को मुख्य खाने निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

(क) विभिन्न संघटकों के पूर्ण होने में समन्वय का न होना

कोसी जल विद्युत केन्द्र मुख्य नहर पर स्थित है और विद्युत घर के पूर्ण होने में देरी ने बाई-पास नालियों के निर्माण तक सिचाई के

लिए नहरों के चलाने में व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ पैदा कर दी हैं।

(ख) अपर्याप्त क्षेत्रीय नालियाँ

सरकार को कृषकों को लागत पर अपने अभिकरणों द्वारा क्षेत्रीय नालियों को पूरा कराने की शक्तियों के बावजूद भी क्षेत्रीय नालियों की निर्माण की प्रगति बहुत अधिक असंतोषपूर्ण है। वर्तमान तरीके में सुधार करना पड़ेगा।

(ग) सिचाई-पांग में कमी

कृषकों के लिए सिचाई एक नया विषय होने के कारण या तो उन्होंने अभी तक सिंचित कृषि को असमी शक्यता को पूर्ण रूप से पहचाना नहीं अथवा उनको इस कार्य में भली प्रकार शिक्षित नहीं किया गया। अतः विशेष रूप से नए क्षेत्रों में गहन कृषि विस्तार और प्रदर्शन कमान विकास का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। अब तक विस्तार तथा प्रदर्शन सेवाएं अपर्याप्त रहीं हैं।

(घ) भूमि को अनुकूल तथा समतल बनाने का कार्य पिछड़ गया है

ऐसा अनुमान लगाया गया है कि लगभग 1.3 लाख हेक्टेयर (3.24 लाख एकड़) क्षेत्र को लघु भूमि समतलन की आवश्यकता है परन्तु अब तक प्रगति अधिक नहीं हुई है। इस कार्य पर लगभग 4 करोड़ रुपये लागत का अनुमान था। कृषकों को पर्याप्त ऋण सुविधाएं और इस कार्य में सहायता देने की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

(ङ) परिकल्पित फसल पद्धति का विकास न होना

परियोजना में परिकल्पित फसल पद्धति का कमान में अब तक विकास नहीं हुआ है।

वास्तव में परियोजना प्राधिकारियों के पास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई शक्तियाँ प्रतीत नहीं होतीं कि परिकल्पित फसल पद्धति का पालन किया जाए।

(च) जल-विकास समस्याएं

यद्यपि कमान में जल-निकास समस्या को हल करने के लिए परियोजना में प्रावधान था परन्तु इस संबंध में अब तक कोई पर्याप्त प्रगति नहीं हुई। है कावों को केवल हाल ही में चालू किया गया है। कमान की जल-निकास आवश्यकताओं के संबंध में और वह स्थिति कि कोई क्षेत्र कमान रहित ऊँचे स्थानों पर है, इस दोनों समस्याओं को मुलझाने के लिए नल हूँ के इस्तेमाल की जांच की आवश्यकता है। इसे भू-गत तथा भू-तल जल का समेकिन इस्तेमाल सुनिश्चित होगा।

(छ) आवाकट विकास कार्यक्रम

उत्पन्न कोसी कमान के आवाकट विकास कार्यक्रम की प्रतिक्रिया से है करने और उसे तत्काल निम्न करने की आवश्यकता है।

(ज) कोसी नहर का शीघ्र समाप्ति

कोसी नहरों की शीघ्र समाप्ति पर्याप्त भू-सुरक्षा और आदि पर्याप्त बांध का निर्माण की आवश्यकता है। निम्न बांधों का निर्माण और अन्य भू-सुरक्षा कार्य जो कोसी नहरों की शुरुआत के समर्थन के लिए आवश्यक हैं किए गए हैं।

कोसी नहरों में गाद को हटाने की समस्या को हल करने के लिए एक विशेष समिति का गठन किया गया है।

(झ) सट्टा प्रणाली के अंतर्गत कृषकों को सिंचाई जल के लिए या तो एक वर्ष के लिए अथवा कुछ वर्षों की अवधि के लिए आवेदन करना पड़ता है। आमतौर से कृषकों को आवेदन का निर्णय लेने से पहले मानसून वर्षा की प्रतीक्षा करने की प्रकृति होती है। जब तक सट्टा प्रणाली समाप्त नहीं की जाती, सिंचाई की गति का कम रहना जारी रहेगा। 1972 की खरीफ ऋतु के दौरान बिहार सरकार ने समुपयोजन को बढ़ाने के लिए इस प्रणाली को अस्थायी रूप से अस्थायित कर दिया था और इससे समुपयोजन को सुनिश्चित करने में काफी हद तक सहायता मिली थी। कमान के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित जल शुल्कों के कुछ भाग को आवश्यक रूप से उगाहने के प्रश्न की जांच करने की आवश्यकता है।

बघनाहा-भीमनगर नैरोगेज लाइन को

मीटर गेज में बदलना

4706. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कोसी परियोजना प्राधिकारियों की बघनाहा भीमनगर नैरोगेज लाइन को मीटर गेज में बदलने के लिए मूल्यांकन कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार भीमनगर को दौरे मधेपुरा से सीधी लाइन द्वारा सम्पर्क स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन्जीनियरी, व्यावहारिकता अध्ययन और यातायात सम्बन्धी मूल्यांकन कार्य कब तक किये जाने की योजना है?

(क) कोसी परियोजना की बचत-हानि भीमनगर छोटी लाइन को मीटर लाइन में बदलने के लिए सवस्य कार्य पर होने वाले अनुमानित खर्च को मंजूरी देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है। सवस्य कार्य मंजूरी मिलने की तारीख से लगभग चार महीने के समय में पूरा कर लिया जायेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Total amount paid to staff as wage compensation on reinstatement under Courts Order

4707. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4858 on the 19th December, 1972 regarding the Memorandum by All-India Station Master's Association to the Railway Minister and state the total number of officers against whom disciplinary action has been taken in such cases where punishment order of removal from service of the staff was set aside by the Court as per Fundamental Rule No. 54 and the total amount paid to staff as wage compensation on reinstatement in such cases.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Leave Reserve for Switchmen in Dhanbad Division

4708. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of switchmen who availed of LAP and casual leave in Dhanbad Division during 1972 and 1973 and the reasons for not granting leave to others;

(b) the total number of switchmen who reported sick, mentioning the period of their sickness and the cause of large number of cases of sickness; and

(c) the justification for not sanctioning the percentage of leave reserves of switchmen at par with the Station Masters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) During 1972; 37 switchmen availed of L.A.P. and 121 switchmen availed of casual leave. During 1973 29 switchmen availed of LAP and 58 switchmen availed of casual leave.

Normally leave applied for is granted. There may be stray cases where leave cannot be sanctioned due to exigencies of service.

(b) 198 switchmen in 1972 and 127 in 1973 reported sick for varying periods and for various causes.

(c) The leave reserve percentage in operation for the category of switchmen is 16.66 per cent which is the minimum prescribed for all categories in the Operating Department.

Memorandum submitted by Divisional Railway Employees' Co-ordination Committee, Dhanbad Eastern Railway

4709. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of Divisional Railway Employees' Co-ordination Committee, Dhanbad, Eastern Railway, met the General Manager, Eastern Railway Calcutta, during his visit to Dhanbad on 18th June, 1973 and submitted a memorandum to him along with the copy of the representation of Shrimati Bimala Sundari Roy Choudhury of Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, the gist of the memorandum and the representation and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) Gist of the memorandum submitted by the Divisional Railway Employees' Co-ordination Committee and the representation by Shrimati Bimala Sundari Roy Choudhury, and the action taken thereon are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5525/73.]

Memorandum submitted by Railwaymen to Chief Medical Officer, Calcutta at Dhanbad (Eastern Railway)

4710. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a silent procession of hundreds of Railwaymen wearing black badges on their chests assembled near the Saloon of Chief Medical Officer, Eastern Railway, Calcutta at Dhanbad V.I.P. Platform in the morning of the 23rd June, 1973 and a memorandum was submitted to him; and

(b) if so, the gist of the memorandum and the action taken thereon by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) About 50 persons wearing black badges assembled near the inspection carriage of Chief Medical Officer Eastern Railway at Dhanbad on 23rd June 1973. One of the representatives delivered a memorandum to the Chief Medical Officer.

(b) A statement containing the gist of the points raised in the memorandum and remarks giving briefly the position with regard to each of these points is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5526/73].

Electrification of Railway Track between Calcutta and Delhi

4711. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of electrification of the Railway track between Calcutta and Delhi; and

(b) the time limit by which it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) Electrification of the Howrah-Tundla section has already been completed.

(b) The remaining portion viz. between Tundla and Delhi, is expected to be brought under electric traction by March, 1976.

Conversion of Sabira Railway Station into passenger halt

4712. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have converted the Sabira Railway Station of South Eastern Railway into a passenger halt; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Staff Concentration at Bhadrak Railway Station (South Eastern Railway)

4713. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present staff concentration at Bhadrak Railway Station in comparison to the staff concentration in 1968 before dieselisation of tracks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

As against 332 staff on 1-4-1968, there were 343 on 1-4-1973.

Facilities provided in Railway Hospitals and Health Units in Orissa

4714. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Railway stations in Orissa where the Railway Hospitals and Health Units are provided for the employees and the nature of facilities provided therein; and

(b) the staff concentrations at each of these stations and their respective distance from the Divisional Hospital either at Khurda Road or Kharagpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5527/73.]

Closure of unremunerative Rail lines

4715. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering closure of Railway lines which are unremunerative; and

(b) if so, the names of such Rail lines in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The general policy is not to dismantle any railway line on the ground of unremunerativeness. But few exceptions are considered where the road runs parallel to the unremunerative railway line and the transport needs of the area can be adequately met by road transport. Even in these exceptional cases, the concerned State Government is consulted.

The closure of the following un-economic branch lines is under consideration -

(1) Kunkavav-Derdi

(Western Railway)

(2) Than-Chotila

(Western Railway)

(3) Hadmatiya-Jodiya

(Western Railway)

(4) Gwalior-Shivpuri

(Central Railway)

The closure of the first three lines mentioned above is being examined on the recommendation of the Un-economic Branch Lines Committee. Than-Chotila and Hadmatiya-Jodiya sections will become isolated M.G. sections after conversion of Okha-Viramgam section into B.G. Closure of Gwalior-Shivpuri branch line is being considered in the context of widening of the Highway running parallel to the railway line.

Refund of fare to Passenger of Air-conditioned coaches in case of failure of air-conditioning system

4716. SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air-conditioned fare is charged from passengers travelling in air-conditioned coaches of the Railways; and

(b) whether the passengers travelling in the air-conditioned class are entitled to a refund in case the air-conditioning system fails to work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The difference between A.C. class fare and First Class fare or A.C. Chair Car fare and Second Class fare, as the case may be, is refunded to the passengers holding A.C. Class or A.C. Chair Car class tickets, for the distance over which the failure of air-conditioning system occurs.

Death of Urdu Poet in Third Class Railway compartment in 17-Up train at Mughal Sarai

4717. SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Gulam Ahmed Furqat, an urdu poet, died in a Third Class Railway compartment in 17-Up train at Mughalsarai on 12th January, 1973;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry was conducted in the circumstance leading to his death; and

(c) the results of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):
(a) Yes.

(b) Yes, by Government Railway Police Mughalsarai/Dehri-on-Sone.

(c) The matter is still under investigation of the Police.

Setting up of an off-shore exploration corporation for Bombay High

4718. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up an off-shore exploration corporation to handle the work of Bombay high; and

(b) if so, by what time the Corporation will be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a) and (b). The question of restructuring of the ONGC is under examination and no final decision has yet been taken.

Inquiry into 90-Dn Chittorgarh Passenger accident on 4th June, 1973

4719. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the 90-Dn Chittorgarh Passenger accident on the 4th June, 1973;

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry made; and

(c) the amount of compensation given to each person killed/disabled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):
(a) and (b). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety has held his statutory inquiry into this accident. According to his provisional finding, the accident was the result of the train having been struck by a sudden severe storm from the east.

(c) So far no compensation has been paid to any of the victims of this accident or to their dependants.

D.V.C. water for irrigational purposes in Bihar

4720. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have put a demand for DVC water for irrigational purposes in some of the worst drought affected areas of the tribal belt of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):
(a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have proposed two major irrigation projects which envisages the utilisation of the waters in the D.V.C. storage for irrigation in drought prone areas of Bihar. The scheme are:—

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Area to be benefited</i>
Tilaya Diversion scheme	Gaya Nawad Distts.
2. Konar Irrigation scheme	Hazaribagh Distt.

These schemes are under technical examination in the Central Water and Power Commission in consultation with the State Government. The comments on both the schemes have been forwarded by the Central Water and Power Commission to the State Engineers and replies are awaited. These proposals involve some inter state aspects and can be considered for implementation after these are resolved. For this purpose, the Chief Ministers of Bihar and West Bengal set up in August, 1972, a joint study team comprising officers of the two States to study in detail this and other issues on which they have difference of opinion and to submit a report. On the receipt of the report of the study team Chief Ministers would meet again to take final decision in the matter.

The team has not submitted its report so far to the two Chief Ministers.

Plan to develop Petroleum based industry around Barauni Oil Refinery

4721. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether there has been a plan to develop petroleum based industry around the Barauni Oil Refinery and if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): A fertilizer plant based on naphtha from the Barauni Oil Refinery is already under construction at Barauni. The factory is likely to go into production by the end of 1973. An assessment of the possible locations of a petro-chemical complex looking to the availability of crude and naphtha and its quality is currently being made. The possibility of an aromatics complex in Bihar is also under examination.

Notices for nation-wide strike by Railway employees served by the two federations in railways

4722. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two Federations in Railways have given strike notice for a nation-wide strike of Railway employees;

(b) what are the issues on which the strike notice is given; and

(c) what steps are taken to settle the demands and prevent the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No such Notice, as required under the rules, has been given by either of the two Federations namely, All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen. However, the two Federations in April/May, 1973 had passed resolutions on the issues of Pay Commission's recommendations and bonus, and in support of their demands decided to go on strike from certain dates in August, 1973. Subsequently, in early August both the Federations decided to postpone action on the said resolutions.

(c) There has been and there continues to be an exchange of view points between the Government and the group of the representatives of the staff side of the J.C.M. on which the two Federations are also represented, on the various issues relating to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, bonus, etc.

Increase in prices of toilet and washing soaps

4723. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that all soap manufacturers have increased the price of toilet and washing soaps from July 21;

(b) the extent of price rise made by them;

(c) whether the price rise has been made with the consent of Government; and

(d) if so, the justification therefor and the steps Government propose to take against the soap manufacturers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) to (d). The increase in prices of toilet and washing soaps have been allowed by the Government with effect from 20th July 1973 due to rise in prices of both indigenous oils and imported fatty materials required for the production of soap. The increases are as follows:—

i) Laundry Soap (Bar per kg.)	42 Paise
ii) Laundry Soap (Cake of 150 gms.)	6 Paise.
iii) Carbofic Soap (Cake of 150 gms.)	9 Paise.
iv) Popular Toilet Soap (Cake of 102 gms.)	11 Paise.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF WHEAT SEEDS WORTH ONE CRORE OF RUPEES BY THE NATIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported destruction of wheat seeds worth one crore of rupees by the National Seeds Corporation.”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The reported news item regarding the statement made by the Chairman, National Seeds Corporation, about the destruction of wheat seeds worth about Rs. one crore by the Corporation, has come to the notice of the Government of India.

The fact has been ascertained from the Chairman of the National Seeds Corporation. While answering questions put to him by correspondents

at Bhopal, he had only stated that during the course of the last few years, the Corporation had to condemn seeds of hybrid millets and other crops valued at Rs. one crore. Since the viability and germination capacity of these seeds had gone to a level lower than the standards adopted by the Corporation. This statement has obviously been misunderstood to mean destruction of wheat seeds worth Rs. one crore.

The National Seeds Corporation normally, ~~do not destroy~~ condemned seeds of food crops. The N.S.C. does not sell any sub-standard seeds for use as seed. Seeds, which fall below the minimum germination standard, are condemned and disposed of, for use other than seed.

The National Seeds Corporation was established as the principal agency for promoting the development of a sound seed industry in the country and as such, it has been playing a leading role in making foundation seed available for raising certified seeds. As the principal foundation seed agency, the Corporation had in previous years, been producing foundation seeds with reference to the targets fixed under the High-yielding Varieties Programmes in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Sufficient quantities of seeds were produced in the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 for meeting the foundation seed requirements of hybrid crops under the High-yielding Varieties Programme. To the extent, therefore, there was a shortfall in achieving the targets under the High-yielding Varieties Programme, the National Seeds Corporation was left with surplus stocks of foundation seeds. Since seeds are subject to the phenomenon of ageing, seeds had to be condemned over the last few years, as they progressively fell below the minimum standards. Thus, over the last few years, seeds worth about Rs. one crore have been condemned and disposed of.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

The National Seeds Corporation has since revised its method of assessing market demand for the various varieties of seeds, to obviate such heavy losses. Among other things, it now insists on a firm indent a year in advance from State Governments and other Seed Production Agencies and takes up production programmes accordingly.

DR. RANEN SEN: When the country is in need of adequate amount of good seeds and improved seeds, from the statement and from the newspaper reports, it is quite evident that the Seeds Corporation (which was established in the year 1966) has not played its role properly. In the statement made by the Minister there is an anomalous position taken by the Minister himself. He said "The Corporation had to condemn seeds of hybrid millets and other crops valued at Rs. one crore. "In the next sentence he says: "The statement has obviously been misunderstood to mean destruction of wheat." It is not clear and what I would like to know is, what he means by condemnation and destruction. By condemnation does he mean that they were kept in godowns and warehouses but were not destroyed? So this is a very intriguing point which arises out of this statement which he has given.

In the second page last sentence he has said, 'Over the last few years seeds worth about Rs. one crore have been condemned and disposed of'. What is the meaning of the words 'disposed of'? So this statement is a little anomalous. In the statement itself it is said it is not sold. They were sub-standard. The second point that I want to know is this. Is it not a fact that only 10 per cent of wheat seeds produced last year were to be treated which would have saved them from destruction? There is definite evidence of sabotage done inside warehouses or in the treatment plants or whatever it is, which resulted in destruction or which resulted in condemnation of this thing.

Thirdly, is it not a fact that there is a lot of dissatisfaction among the employees? Serious charges have been levelled to the effect that there have been favouritism, not proper promotion not proper selection-grades, etc. etc. Is it a fact or not that two years back employees made a representation to the Ministry and the Minister more or less agreed with the suggestion of the employees: stated in the memorandum? In spite of that, even after 2 years, the employees' memorandum has not been replied to. The Minister made an assurance saying that a Committee will be set up headed by a Member of Parliament. But that assurance has not been fulfilled and that Committee has not yet been set up.

The last point that I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this. I have got here with me the 9th Annual Report and the Statement of Accounts for 1971-72. The Chairman's address here looks a little funny. He says:

"The emphasis has been placed rightly so on the active employment of private sector in certification of seeds production. It would, however, be dangerous to completely eliminate the public sector from this role."

I was under the impression that the weight of the public sector will be more on gradual elimination of the private sector in the other field. Here, it seems that the Chairman suffers from the fact that he allows the public sector to continue as a decoration. In the Annual Report I have with me, page 11, the last sentence reads:—

"Unfortunately, however, it has been noticed that like the enforcement of the Seed Act, the certification work also has become an additional duty for most of the department's hierarchy in the State Governments. This is proving a drag on the development of seed programme."

Here also it looks a little frumpy that even after six or seven years from the existence of the Act, the Chairman is in a dilemma as to find out who is responsible for this certification and development of quality seeds. Lastly, I want to put one more point. I think the whole matter has to be properly gone into. The statement made by him would not satisfy the House. As I have pointed out earlier, there are contradictions in the statement. In regard to the employees' demands, and in regard to the functions of the Seeds Corporation and development of seeds, the demand is that a proper enquiry committee should be set up. May I know whether the Government is prepared to go into this question?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the statement of the Chairman is concerned, that is with regard to the writing off or destroying the seeds worth one crore of rupees. The hon. Member actually raised matters which are not relevant to the statement which has been asked for from me. I would like to refer to his two statements—one is about what is meant by condemnation of seeds or what is meant by destruction or disposal of seeds. May I say that so far as condemnation is concerned, it only means that the seed falls below the Corporation's standards of germination. They should not be sold as seeds. So far as destruction is concerned, these seeds are not destroyed but they are disposed of as poultry or cattle feed and not for consumption purposes.

As regards the other question, namely, the grievances of employees may inform him that a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Gadgil, M.P., has been set up. It has met a number of times. He has been asked to submit its report by the end of September, 1973. When it is available, we shall take necessary action in the matter.

So far as the relevant question is concerned, namely whether seeds worth Rs. 1 crores of wheat have been destroyed or disposed of or have been written off. I may inform him that so far as the figures available with us are concerned, from 1963 when this corporation started till 1972, only seeds worth Rs. 51,000 of wheat were written off. This figure of Rs. 1 crore relate to seeds with regard to hybrid jowar, bajra, maize and jute and all other varieties and so on, and it does not concern wheat as has been stated in the press report.

DR. RANEN SEN: I had also raised the question of duplication of work as between the Seeds Corporation and the State Government. How are Government going to solve this problem? I read out from the report earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: The agencies other than the Seeds Corporation have been mentioned in the statement already. I think the hon. Minister did refer to them in his statement. But if he wants to explain it, he may do so.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I think the hon. Member is aware that according to the Act, the State Government are the certifying agencies. So far as the Seeds Corporation is concerned, it mainly concerns itself with producing foundation seeds and also producing some certified seeds. So far as the State Government are concerned, they take up production of certified seeds and they are also certifying agencies. There is no duplication of work, and the Seeds Corporation is doing very useful work.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): This case Brings out a glaring example of how a bureaucracy-dominated corporation works. The report is a public document, and if you see the report, you will find that the turnover of the corporation during the year rose to Rs. 529.27 lakhs....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a general discussion on the report. The matter is very specific, namely, disposal of the seed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am quoting precisely from that part of the report which deals with destruction of the seed. The report says:

"During the year, the corporation has written off stocks of the gross value of Rs. 70.37 lakhs, including foundation seed of hybrid of the value of Rs. 59.88 lakhs produced during 1966-67 and 1967-68."

This is the report for 1971-72, and so, they are writing off now the stock of 1966-67 and 1967-68. Then, it says:

"...which was made in the accounts for the year 1970-71, at the residual value of Rs. 12.9 lakhs..".

Now, see the travesty of the whole thing....

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to content to connect it with the call-attention.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You will do that immediately.
It further says:

"The net profit would thus have amounted to Rs. 56.25 lakhs on current account, but for write-off of accumulated stock of foundation-seed of hybrid valued at Rs. 55.34 lakhs. The matter of subsidising this loss is still under consideration of the Government."

This shows that Rs. 1 crore of seeds which were destroyed related to the stock accumulated from 1966 onwards. It was shown in the balance-sheet only to inflate the balance-sheet and show that they were still in profit. Does the hon. Minister not think that this method of accumula-

ing stocks of even condemned seeds, when he knows that a particular seed which has lost its germination value is of no use, is not fair?

I beg to differ with the Minister when he says that this is disposed of for other purposes. Now-a-days even this seed is poisoned in a particular way for preserving its germination value. This seed should not—scientists say should not—be given to poultry or cattle. Are you now giving it to poultry and cattle?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then what will be the effect on poultry and cattle?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): That is why they are getting rotten eggs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Only to show their value. How much did they get? This is a question directly related to this. So this rupees one crore worth of seed has to be destroyed. Did you suffer a loss on account of that? How do you suffer a loss? Kindly see the value of seed for three years 1969-70 to 1971-72. It is Rs. 103.46 lakhs out of which the residual value that they got by selling this seed, as you say, to poultry and cattle owners is Rs. 25.7 lakhs. The net loss was Rs. 78.40 lakhs. Do you not think this calls for a serious inquiry? Who is responsible for it? What are you going to do to the officials concerned?

The reason is this. The official appointed here as Managing Director is taken on deputation from some other department, some IAS person who has nothing to do with agriculture. He is to be there only for two years. During that period, he does not want to show any loss. Therefore, he shows even this stock as an asset in the balance sheet and the whole thing is inflated and you are not allowing it to be written off.

It was to the credit of the present Chairman who took charge in August 1971, who is an agriculturist, that he insisted that this stock must be written off. But for him, today you would have seen a profit of Rs. 50 lakhs in the balance sheet—on paper. What are you going to do about it?

The question that arises directly is: First, are you going to institute an inquiry into the working of the National Seeds Corporation to evaluate the work of the Chairman, Managing Director or anybody else. Where they had bungled to the extent of a crore of rupees, you sit silent. Are you going to be just passive witnesses to this whole thing? Therefore, my direct question is: When this thing has come to notice—it is a fraud, fraud on the exchequer, fraud on the public, fraud on the growers of seeds fraud on the producers, agriculturists—are you going to make an inquiry through a Parliamentary Committee? If the present Chairman is to blame, sack him. After all, his terms and conditions are not even settled. He has been given only a stenographer and a peon.

Another thing. Here is a Corporation which spends today instead of Rs. 12,000, which it used to be, on a building Rs. 22,000 per month on rent. The total expenditure on perquisites and wherewithal is Rs. 50,000 a month. Are you going to look into the working of this Corporation? I would urge upon you to immediately appoint a committee to inquire into the working of this Corporation, the Committee to consist of MPs, so that this loss does not recur?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I am sure the hon. Member would not have raised these questions if the facts were before him.

As I mentioned earlier, there was a surplus of seeds in 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 because of an impression given to the Seeds Corporation that

they were required to produce foundation seed of so much quantity and that was on the basis of the various programmes which were proposed to be undertaken by the seed farms and the Central Government in the following year. The hon. Members must also appreciate that foundation seeds cannot be produced unless and until at least two years' advance notice is given to them. On the basis of the information these foundation seeds, mostly of hybrid variety of maize, jowar and bajra but not mainly of wheat, were produced and they were being supplied from year to year. But, unfortunately, they were surplus, over and above the quantity, required by the State Governments and the Central Government. After a period of three or four years they become sub-standard and not fit for use so far as the seeds are concerned. Therefore, when they were condemned where they were not considered suitable for seed purposes, they were allowed to be disposed of, written off, so far as the Seeds Corporation is concerned.

It is not correct that in one particular year that much quantity was condemned. In 1969-70 some quantity was condemned; in 1970-71 some quantity was condemned; in 1971-72 some quantity was condemned. The total of all these seeds which were condemned came to the value of about Rs. 1 crore; Rs. 1,00,03,000 or something like that.

It was disposed of by selling it for other purposes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg your pardon. According to your figures, in 1969-70, the value written off was only Rs. 9.91 lakhs; in 1969-70, the value written off was only Rs. 9.91 lakhs; in 1970-71, it was Rs. 10.21 lakhs; but in 1971-72, it was Rs. 58.28 lakhs. That means major portion that was written off was in 1971-72. Why was the stock allowed to be accumulated for so many years?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It was allowed to be accumulated because till that year this quantity was not considered unusable as seed. Only when it became sub-standard, it was disposed of. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Three years.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Yes; for three or four years these seeds are kept.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is that what your scientists say?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: When they found it was fit for other purposes, the seeds were disposed of. So, there is nothing wrong so far as the disposal in 1970-71 was concerned. And, as I said, the seeds were produced from 1966 to 1969. If the 1969 production was disposed of in 1971 and 1972, I do not see what wrong has been committed. That is very difficult for me to appreciate, from what the hon. Member is saying.

* Secondly, what I would like to point out is this. He said that wheat seeds worth one crore of rupees were condemned. According to the statement of the Chairman that has been denied. The value of the wheat seeds is only Rs. 51,000.

So far as his question with regard to the seeds which are supplied for purposes of poultry, etc., is concerned may I tell him that these seeds are disposed of for the purposes of poultry after they have been washed and then cleaned. Then they are supplied for other purposes and so on, and it is not actually a loss, that much quantity that has been written off, so far as the Corporation is concerned.

श्री मन्त्रालय (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय प्रश्न एक है लेकिन पहलू १ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ आज से सवा तीन सौ साल पहले या करीब साढ़े तीन सौ साल पहले संत तुकाराम ने शुद्ध बीज के महत्त्व को अपने अभंग में कहा था :

आधी बीज एकले,
शुद्ध बीज पोटी,
तर कोटी तर कोटी,
जन्म घेती,
आधी बीज एकले ।

लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि साढ़े तीन सौ साल के बाद भी इसका महत्त्व हमारी सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया ।

मैं केवल मुद्दे रखता हूँ ताकि समय बचे और मंत्री महोदय इकट्ठा जवाब दें ।

पहला मुद्दा यह है कि राज्य सभा में श्री शिन्दे ने कहा था कि यह टकनिकल आर्गेनाइजेशन है। जब यह टकनिकल आर्गेनाइजेशन है तो कृषि पंडितों और कृषि वैज्ञानिकों के अलावा जो आई० ए० एस० लोग हैं उनको मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर लगातार क्यों बनाया जा रहा है ?

सवा दो साल पहले जब इस कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों ने आडिट के बारे में शिकायत की तो शिन्दे साहब ने राज्य सभा में बड़े ठाठ से जवाब दिया था कि स्पेशल आडिट बोर्ड है, गलती कर नहीं सकती है, इसलिये यूनियन के कर्मचारियों के जो आक्षेप हैं वह बिल्कुल गलत हैं। अब जो सीड कारपोरेशन की नई रपट है उससे बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो गया है कि आडिट के लोगों ने जितनी सावधानी से अक-1-इंड्रस को जांच करनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं की, और जो मात्र वास्तव में कंडेम करने के लायक था उसको वह अपने स्टॉक में बताते जा रहे थे और इन्निम डंग से मुनाफा बढ़ाते जा रहे थे। तो जो उन्होंने यह कहा है कि उस समय यह स्टॉक खराब नहीं था, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चेअरमैन ने आपसे यह नहीं कहा था कि :

"Proposals for condemnation of seeds were pending since 1968".

पांच साल से प्रपोजल रैजिंग या और यह लोग जानबूझ कर निर्णय नहीं ले रहे थे ताकि कृत्रिम ढंग से स्टॉक में मुनाफा दिखाया जाये और कृत्रिम ढंग से यह बतलाया जाये कि कारपोरेशन बहुत अच्छे ढंग से चल रहा है ? ? ? ? जल्द के बारे में कितना बिलम्ब हुआ है इस के लिये में कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता था, लेकिन उसमें समय लगेगा । मगर मंत्री महोदय ने आपके मामले अभी गलत-बयानी की ।

मेरा तीसरा मुद्दा यह है कि 1 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ । स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने कबूल किया कि हार्ड ईलिंग बेराइटी का जो कार्यक्रम था उसमें जो शार्टफाल हुआ, यह कार्यक्रम मंचर गति से चला, उसके कारण कारपोरेशन के पास अतिरिक्त बीज का सरप्लस स्टॉक हो गया और इस के चलने से वह खराब हो गया । इसमें जिम्मेदारी आप की है । आप फर्ज कीजिये एक करोड़ हेक्टेयर अनाज के अन्दर लाते हैं, लेकिन उसमें से मुश्किल से 2 लाख हेक्टेयर के लिये आप लोग अच्छा बीज, शुद्ध बीज दे पा रहे हैं, यानी 2 परसेंट से भी कम । वास्तव में वह 1.7 फी सदी ही है, लेकिन मैं हिसाब के लिये 2 लाख कह रहा हूँ । 2 प्रतिशत का लक्ष्य भी आप ने पूरा नहीं किया, जब कि आप को 100 फी सदी का इन्तजाम करना है । इसमें जो नुकसान हुआ है उसको कौन भरेगा ? क्या आप कारपोरेशन को यह नुकसान देंगे ?

खराब बीज के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि वह मृगियों को खिलाया जाता है, लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि जो सीड एक्ट है उसमें जो कसौटियां रखी गई हैं उससे कम गुणवत्ता वाला सीड होते हुए, जो कंडम करने लायक था, क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जो मृगियों को खिलाया जाना चाहिये उसको आप आक्शन करते हैं, बीज के रूप में इस्तेमाल करते हैं ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मृगियों को ही

नहीं जानवरों को भी दिया जा रहा है, उनका बस चले तो आदमियों को भी वह दिया जाये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि न केवल मृगियों और जानवरों को यह खिलाया जा रहा है बल्कि सीड के तौर पर बांटा जा रहा है, राज्य सरकार द्वारा उसका आक्शन होता है । इस बात को थाप काटें अगर हिम्मत हो ।

मेरा पांचवा मुद्दा यह है कि सीड के बारे में जो कानून है उस के ऊपर सरकार ने कितना धमल किया ? कितने लोगों का चलान किया गया और कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई, मंत्री महोदय हम लोगों को इस की भी जानकारी दे दें ।

छठवा मुद्दा यह है कि उन्होंने प्राइवेट एजेंसियों को भी मौका दिया है । नेशनल टनेज क्लब नाम की संस्था श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम के द्वारा कायम की गई । यह संस्था मामूली अनाज, ग्रेन, को सीड के तौर पर बेचती है, जो बिल्कुल इस कानून की हत्या और उल्लंघन है । इस के लिए आप ने क्या कार्यवाही की ? महाराष्ट्र में सीड बेचने वाले लोग हैं । उन लोगों ने सीधे अमरीका से गिफ्ट के तौर पर मंगवाया कोई परमिट नहीं था, सरकार की इजाजत नहीं थी । लेबोरेटरी में भी टेस्ट नहीं किया गया । ऐसा आदमी महाराष्ट्र के प्लेनिंग बोर्ड में लिया गया है ।

सातवां मुद्दा मैं यह उठाना चाहता हूँ कि जिन किसानों को बीज उगाने का मौका दिया जाता है, समय समय पर इन्स्पेक्शन करके, उन के ऊपर निगरानी करके उन्हें सलाह नहीं दी जाती है । होता क्या है ? जब वह बीज तैयार होने लगता है तब यह कहा जाता है कि वह बीज ठीक नहीं है । किसानों को इसमें बड़ा नुकसान होता है ।

अब मैं यह मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन का जो कामकाज है उस में काफी त्रुटियां हैं । इस में सरकार द्वारा क्या जांच होगी, हम लोगों की एक पब्लिक

[श्री मधु सिमरो]

ग्रन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी है जो इस चीज को देख सकती है। मंत्री महोदय जब इतनी लापरवाही बरत रहे हैं तो मैं आपसे जानना चाहूँगा कि नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन की जो ब्रुटियाँ हमने आपके सामने रखी हैं उन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय जो जवाब देंगे वह होंगे, क्या आप भी पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी की माफ़त इस की जांच करवायेंगे? वह अपना पुराना मकान छोड़कर नये मकान में चले गये। उसका किराया कितना है? मैं ने सुना है कि उस का किराया 8,000 रु० बढ़ा दिया गया है। यह वही मकान है जिस के लिए कहा गया था कि वह व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र में, इंडस्ट्रियल कामर्शियल एरिया, में नही आता है। पैनालटी के कारण यह दफ्तर उस मकान से चला गया, लेकिन श्री शाहनवाज खाँ यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, उन की मिनिस्ट्री का एक कार्यालय है जो 22 हजार रुपये किराया देकर उस में जाना चाहता था। यह म्यूनिसिपल कानूनों का उल्लंघन है। जब मैंने वित्त मंत्री और प्रवाह मंत्री को पत्र लिखा तब उसका ट्रांसफर रका। तीन दिन में गुप्त रूप से उस को ट्रांसफर करने का काम कर रहे थे। इन बातों का मंत्री महोदय खुलासा करें। मेरी आपसे प्रश्न है कि नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन में जो ब्रुटियाँ हैं उनके बारे में इस सदन की जो पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी है उस को सलाह दीजिए कि जब एक करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है उसको लेकर वर्ष में उस की जांच करने का काम करें।

श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद : आन-रेवल मेम्बर ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं और उन बातों में एक बात का उल्लेख किया जो कि गवर्नमेंट को पालिसी से तात्पर्य रखती है, कि रीनोवन डाइरेक्टर की जगह पर आई० ए० एस० अफसरों को नहीं मुकर्रर किया जाना चाहिए। यह तमाम बातें पालियामेंट में होती हैं। इन पर गवर्नमेंट गौर कर रही है। हमें कोई कनिक्ज आदमी और तज्जुबकार आदमी मिल जाये तो हमें ऐसे आदमी को मुकर्रर

करने में कोई भी देर नहीं लगेगी, लेकिन हर चीज के हालात को देखते हुए और तज्जुब को मद्देनजर रखते हुए यह अप्वाइंटमेंट वगैरह किये जाते हैं और खामख्याह किसी अफसर के खिलाफ यह बातें कहनी अच्छी नहीं मालूम होती ... (अपवादवाच)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We do not even know that individual. We have nothing against that individual. We are talking of the policy.

श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद : यह खयाल करना कि ऐसे अफसर से अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं हुआ है, कोई अफसर अच्छा काम कर सकता है या नहीं ...

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say anything against the officer. He only raised the question that it is a technical organisation.

श्री फलशहीन अली अहमद : मैं ने इस लिए कहा कि सजेशन बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन हम को उस सजेशन का खयाल करते हुए बहुत सी बातों का खयाल करना होता है। जब नुकसान होता है तो जो बेहतर कार्रवाई सम्पन्नी जाती है वह की जाती है।

तीसरी बात आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कही कि 1968 के बाद यह कार्रवाई वगैरह की गई। मैं ने इस से पहले भी यह जाहिर किया था कि तीन साल में हमें सर्वेस फाउण्डेशन सोड तैयार करना पड़ा। सर्वेस होने की वजह से तीन या चार साल सीड रहने के बाद देखा जाता है कि वह सब-स्टैंडर्ड तो नहीं है, उससे जमिनेशन होगा या नहीं। जब मालूम होता है कि जमिनेशन नहीं होगा तब उस को हर साल कंडेम किया जाता है। 1969-70 में कुछ भेकदार को कंडेम किया, 1970-71 में कुछ भेकदार को कंडेम किया, 1971-72 में कुछ को कंडेम किया। इस तरह से तीन बरसों तक वह कंडेम होता रहा।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह कहा था कि 17 परसेंट भूमि ही हाई यील्डिंग सीड्स के अन्दर आई। यह मैंने कहा था। सरप्लस मैंने नहीं कहा। इसका ड्रिप विकास का कार्यक्रम बिल्कुल मद गति से चल रहा है, इसलिए सरप्लस हो गया।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने कहा है कि मांग की बिना पर 1966 में, 1967 में और 1968 में जो फाउंडेशन सीड तैयार किये गए स्टेट्स में और सेंटर में उनकी उतनी जरूरत ही नहीं हुई और इस वास्ते बे हर साल सरप्लस होते रहे। (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You should not be pleased only when anything comes according to your satisfaction. Sometimes, it is not according to your satisfaction and, even then, you should have patience to listen.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Minister is being misled by the officers. There is a need for seeds in this country. The officers tell him that seeds were surplus. We do not want our Minister to be misled by these officers.

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं आनरेबल मੈम्बर से कहूँगा कि मैं इस बात पर गौर करें कि जहाँ तक दूसरे सीड्स कारपोरेशन का सम्बन्ध है वह फाउंडेशन सीड तैयार करता है और दूसरे लोग जो हैं वे मट्रिफाइड सीड वगैरह करते हैं। ये फाउंडेशन सीड जो हैं इनको इस कारपोरेशन के अलावा यूनिवर्सिटीज भी तैयार कर रही हैं और कुछ लोग प्राइवेट तौर पर भी कर रहे हैं और जब एन्टीमेट किया जाता है तब यह मालूम नहीं होता कि प्राइवेट की तरफ से कितना तैयार होगा, यूनिवर्सिटीज की तरफ से कितना होगा। सरप्लस को हुआ इन सालों में उसको देखते हुए अब फैसला किया गया है कि जब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट्स से इंटेंट नहीं आएगी कारपोरेशन के पास उस वक़्त तक फाउंडेशन सीड वगैरह तैयार करने के लिये कोई स्टेप न लिये जाए।

यह नई पालिसी है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस नई पालिसी की वजह से अब आईदा इतना सरप्लस शायद न हो जिस को हमें कंटेनर करना पड़े और बेचना पड़े।

जहाँ तक उनके सब स्टैंडर्ड होने की बात है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उनको टेस्ट करती हैं और देखती हैं और जो अच्छा सीड होता है वही दिया जाता है। मेरे ख्याल से यह इनफार्मेशन गलत है कि जो फाउंडेशन बसोड हम तैयार कर रहे हैं, वह खराब है। मांग यगैरह न होम की वजह से वह सरप्लस हो जाता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने नहीं कहा कि खराब सीड तैयार कर रहे हैं।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जो सीड एक्जामिनेट हुआ वह इसलिए नहीं कि लोगों की मांग थी और हमने उनको बेचा नहीं बल्कि इसलिए हुआ कि जरूरत से ज्यादा सीड इन सालों में हुआ और उसकी वजह से खराब हुआ। इस वास्ते आईदा साल में उसको बेचा गया।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during the Calling Attention Motion. We have the practice of not entertaining any point of order either during the Question Hour or during the Calling Attention Motion. This is the practice that we have been following. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: On a point of clarification.

Is it just an academic question? He asked two most important questions. He made an allegation about wilful manipulation of accounts and he asked what specific action the Minister was going to take on account of this terrible loss to which this Corporation has been put. Should there not be an answer to that? (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Salve, please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): We are quite prepared to wait patiently for an answer. Let him think about it and answer. Meanwhile, we shall suspend the proceedings of the House. But he must answer these questions.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. This is just a submission. Only those members whose names are in the list can ask questions.

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मालूम नहीं आनरेबल मैनबर इतने एक्साइटेट क्यों हैं। सीड स्टॉक में रखा गया। मनुपलेशन का यहां नहीं आता है। जो जमिनेशन के काबिल नहीं होता है उसको कंडम करके बेच दिया जाता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : स्टॉक रिवैल्यू किया जाता है। आडिटर की रिपोर्ट है। प्राफिट दिखाते हैं। यह मनुपलेशन आफ एकाउंट्स है। गवर्नमेंट की अगर राय यह है कि मनुपलेशन नहीं है तो वैसा कहिये।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : उस वक्त उसकी वैल्यू क्या है वह निकाली जाती है और उसके बेसिस पर एकाउंट्स तैयार किये जाते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अपवर्ड रिविजन हुआ है...

Revaluation is not devaluation.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you are also a Jyotirmoyed. Otherwise, there was nothing else. You had turn.

Also I would like to say this. Mr. Madhu Limaye raised a very vital question. If the Minister is not in a position to answer now, or if he thinks that the position is clear even later on, he may look into it.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHR JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The affairs of the National Seeds Corporation are a typical example of the performance of the ruling party. They are making a mess of the whole thing in this Rs. 250-crore public sector project. I will give certain examples.

We were alarmed to see a report in the newspaper that the National Seeds Corporation recently destroyed wheat seed worth about Rs. 1 crore because it was found to be sub-standard—the Chairman, a defeated member of the ruling party told newsmen.... (Interruptions). All right, I withdraw it—a member of the ruling party told newsmen.

Again there is an other newspaper report dated 23rd June, 1972. It talks about Rs. 2-crore worth of seed having been damaged. We want a clear and categorical answer on that.

There is another newspaper report dated the 3rd December, 1972 which says:

"The National Seeds Corporation has suffered a loss of over Rs. 55 lakhs during 1971-72 owing to the damage caused to its accumulated stock of high-yielding seeds".

In the statement—I call it a statement of account—given by the hon. Minister, Shri F. A. Ahmed, for whom I have no disregard—but this Ministry is nothing but an awful mess—it is said:

"The National Seeds Corporation normally do not destroy condemned seeds of foodcrops".

Now, what is the abnormally prevailing? I have given three or four sets of example. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Saheb may kindly explain what is the abnormality that is surrounding the National Seeds Corporation of India to-day, a 250-crore project, requiring them to destroy seeds worth Rs. 1 crore over a very short span of a year. I have given a statement given on authority. I do not wish to say that it has been given

by the Chairman, but it has been given by an authority which says that the National Seeds Corporation condemned seeds of the value of Rs. 16.16 lakhs in 1969-70, Rs. 16.93 lakhs in 1970-71, which suddenly jumps to Rs. 70.37 lakhs in 1971-72. Now you have a lot of skeletons in the cup-board, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Saheb because what has happened? These figures are cooked up figures because the loss of 1970-71 is the same as of 1969-70. What has happened in the meantime? The average annual loss of Rs. 16.90 lakhs has jumped to Rs. 70.37 lakhs in 1971-72. We want a clear and categorical answer about that.

Another thing, the residual value, strangely enough, in the case of Rs. 16.16 lakhs, was Rs. 6.25 lakhs and in the case of Rs. 16.93 lakhs it was Rs. 6.73 lakhs but in the case of Rs. 70.37 lakhs it was just less than double—Rs. 12.09 lakhs. Would you kindly make a note and explain this to us?

I would also want to know and the House is also interested to know the fullest possible details of the disposals of the seeds that you have condemned or you thought unfit. Also we want to know whether the seeds were treated with chemicals and pesticides for their preservation which make them unfit for human consumption by human-beings, birds or cattle. I also would like to know whether they are treated with insecticides and chemicals for preservation purposes.

There was a report about the Chairman of the National Seeds Corporation who seems to be more involved in the politics. This is *Hindustan Times* Editorial which says:

"The report that the Chairman of the National Seeds Corporation seems to be more involved in politics than in advancing the activities of the Corporation comes as

disconcerting evidence of an increasing tendency to treat such offices as sinecures or as resuscitation centres for aspirant politicians to the detriment of the public good."

As I have said it in the beginning these corporations have become an asylum for Congressmen. Then it goes on to say:

"The NSC has been under a cloud for some time. Following a debate in the Lok Sabha last year, a parliamentary committee was appointed to inquire into several complaints of malpractices and questionable transactions resulting in loss..."

Serious loss. It also says:

"There are complaints from farmers that they do not get good foundation seed without using political pressure, or they are supplied with sub-standard seed."

Sir, they have made this National Seeds Corporation a playground for politicians. Sir, this is the Editorial of 26th February 1972. Will the Minister kindly tell us—I have asked a few questions. When was the Parliamentary Committee constituted? What were the terms of reference of the Committee and when were they supposed to submit their report?

Its internal administration is also another scandal.

The National Seeds Corporation, a Government of India undertaking is faced with a seedy problem. With its Chairman mostly on 'official tour' in his home town and the Managing Director's chair vacant for more than nine months, many of the projects of the Corporation remain unimplemented for want of decision making at the top levels. This is what a report in *Hindustan Times* of 24th February, 1972 says. It then goes on to say:

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

"The tour programme file of the Chairman who took over as Chairman in August last shows that he has been visiting Yeotmal or Nagpur on an average three times a month, each trip lasting about a week on official duty...

Inquiries suggest that the National Seeds Corporation has no project of any significance in Yeotmal or Nagpur to warrant the Chairman's frequent official visits. On the other hand the Chairman has reportedly not so far found time to visit any of the major foundation seed farms or distribution centres such as Pantnagar."

The whole thing is in a mess. The administration is in a mess. It has become a playground for the Congress politicians and the people are making money like making hay while the sun shines.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Even the sun has gone out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Also Members of Parliament have complained that its funds are misused, but the Minister said, 'We do not accept it'.

The widespread complaint is that seeds are sold to their own at exorbitant prices. It is sold through their own henchmen, through their own agents who are privileged agents! We want a clear, categorical, answer to these questions. What have they got to say about the disposal of these seeds and whether they were chemically treated or not? Will he reply regarding my other point concerning charges with regard to appointments?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Taking the last point first, I have no such report that they were sold at exorbitant prices or to their favourites and if he has any specific case, he can hand it over to me and I will make enquiries about this matter. He asked

why the value in 1971-72 is more than in previous years. This is obvious for the simple reason that the surpluses were available from 1966, 1967 and 1968. More and more quantities became available in 1971 which were condemned. I think I have already replied on this point. Therefore, the value was more in 1971-72 than in earlier years.

I think the Committee which he mentioned was set up in 1972. I will verify it, but my impression is, 1972. We have got to await the present Committee's report which is expected in September 1973 and then when the report is available we will take necessary action. I have already said that it is not wheat, but this relates to soyabean, maize, bajra, jute and various other things. That is not because they were not disposed of, but because they were surplus. I have got the details here. If you like I can give the figure so far as surplus is concerned. It is true that the chemicals were treated with chemicals but before they were disposed of they were washed and cleaned. This was done before they were disposed of for poultry and so on.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: (Tellicherry): It is very clear from the statement made by the hon. Minister that the National Seeds Corporation has been running into a mess. From the statement of the Minister it was clear that there were surplus seeds which they wanted to dispose of. I do not know why the Government could not make a scientific survey to know exactly what is the seed requirement of the country. This institution is being financed in a big way. They must have such resources by which they can make from time to time the necessary survey so that the seed requirements of the country would be understood and the seeds produced according to the necessities. But, it is very clear now from what just now Shri Basu had stated

that on three or four occasions crores of rupees worth of seeds had been disposed of or destroyed. And it has become a routine business with the National Seeds Corporation. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is conducting any survey from time to time regarding the requirements of seeds in the country and whether they are producing the seeds according to the requirements. If they do not do it, what exactly are the reasons which are standing in the way of the Government to know as to why they are not doing that? The Government, while answering a question of Dr. Renen Sen, stated that they had already appointed a Committee headed by a Member of Parliament to look into the matter of corruption, nepotism and favouritism. The Minister sat down quietly. Here is a report in which the name of Shri Gadgil has been mentioned who is heading the Committee. If I am not mistaken, I think, he is also one of the Members of the Board of Directors which is accused of corruption. And it is very strange that for this body which is accused of corruption, which is accused of nepotism as also favouritism, you have selected one of the members of the Board of Directors and put him in the Chair. And he is now sitting in judgment. This will not bring justice and this will also not solve the problem. Why I am saying it is this, The employees of the Corporation are thoroughly dissatisfied and it is impossible for the Government to expect their cooperation to run the Corporation on a sound basis. If you want to run the Corporation in a reasonable manner, then you should also ensure that justice will be done to the employees. The committee appointed will not bring any justice demanded by the employees of the Corporation which you have promised. In this report, on page 7, it has been emphasised on the role of the private sector as against the public sector. In the field of Seeds Corporation, my fear is that there is a deliberate attempt to sabotage the public sector in the interests of the private

sector. I would like to know from Government what is the policy with regard to this role of the public sector as also that of the private sector. You say that the committee appointed will be headed by a Member of Parliament who is a member of the board of directors. I want to know whether you are conducting, from time to time, surveys regarding the needs for producing the seeds according to requirements.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As I pointed out earlier, so far as production of seeds from 1966 to 1968 is concerned, it was all phased as per the targets fixed. But, unfortunately, the target figure fixed for the requirements of seeds was such that the requirements of seeds became surplus and for some reason or the other, that target could not be achieved.

DR. RANEN SEN: What was the assessment made? This was his question.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: After that, when we found that that was not the correct procedure to follow, we had started a new procedure namely that unless and until an indent is placed on the State Government and the Central Government indicating their requirements, steps for producing the foundation seeds will not be taken up by the National Seeds Corporation. Over and above that, we are holding meetings at the zonal level every six months to ascertain the requirements of the States within each zone. And what is to be undertaken by the National Seeds Corporation and what is to be undertaken by other authorities is also assessed, and on that basis, the programme for the Seeds Corporation is drawn up and the production of foundation-seed is undertaken.

So far as the appointment of a Member of Parliament for making an inquiry is concerned, I have nothing against that Member, and I hope that

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]
whatever is proper will be ascertained by him and will be placed before us as a recommendation for us to examine and then taken a decision on.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Here is a body which has been accused of nepotism etc., and we find that one of the members on the board of directors has been appointed as the chairman of an inquiry committee, as if there was no other MP available. It is a very strange thing that is happening.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have no doubt that the Member of Parliament who is making this inquiry into the working of the Seeds Corporation will give a report which would be proper and fair. There is nothing against the Member, and I have every confidence in him.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): What is all this? He is himself a member of the board of directors. How can he conduct the inquiry? How can this pass muster?

DR. RANEN SEN: How can he choose one of the members of the board of directors for this inquiry?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: How can it pass muster? He is a member of the board of directors, and he is also chairman of the Inquiry Committee conducting an Inquiry into the misdoings of the board of directors. How can this pass muster? There must be a rational explanation.

SHRI SHYAM NANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The very purpose of the inquiry will be frustrated, if he does not reply to this point satisfactorily.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: How can he say I have every confidence? Who the hell is he? A great Moghul?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a privilege motion by Shri Ram Ratan Sharma...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: When this kind of thing comes up, is it not necessary to have some little satisfaction? The hon. Minister said that he has confidence in him. Who the hell is he? He must tell us and

he must satisfy the House, and he is responsible to this House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): It is a very crucial question. The activities of the board have been called into question. We find that a member sitting in the board of directors has been asked to conduct the inquiry on the working of the board itself. How will it do justice to the case?

How can one expect an objective and impartial inquiry?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has replied to the point already. Whether it is proper or not, it is not for me to tell him about it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The House must be satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Mukherjee has raised it and it is for the Minister to satisfy him or not.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have nothing against the Member who is conducting the inquiry and I have every confidence in him.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I have a submission to make. When the Members who are sitting in the Opposition put questions to the hon. Ministers, you often ask us to be relevant, and you often scold us when we go out of relevancy..

MR. SPEAKER: I do so for all sections of the House and not only for this side.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: When the Minister gives a totally irrelevant and absurd answer, you have to scold him and you have to pull him up.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Please pull him up.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not scold anybody, I never scold anybody, but I only say 'Do not do it'. I do not like to scold anybody.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You guide us.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no guidance to give. I allowed the hon. Member to put the question, and the hon. Minister has replied to it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know whether the public purpose will be served by the kind of answer that he has given? There is a definite public purpose in tabling a calling attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, the hon. Member has put the question, and the hon. Minister has answered it. Shri R. R. Sharma.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I had tabled an adjournment motion....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please sit down. I have not allowed it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to seek a clarification. It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: Clarification on what? It is not a subject for an adjournment motion. I never allow these matters under an adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make adjournment motions so common and cheap.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It relates to a specific failure of Government....

MR. SPEAKER: Because Judges are not being appointed, there should be an adjournment motion? No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had tabled an adjournment motion. I have also given notice under rule 377. I have also tabled a call attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow the adjournment motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The entire House is agreed that this is an urgent issue.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have called Shri R. R. Sharma.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not hold it in order; it is not a matter for an adjournment motion. I am not going to allow it.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : स्वयं जान
क्यों नहीं ? एडजानमेंट मोशन क्यों नहीं ?
यह तो असफलता है । एडजानमेंट मोशन
किस लिये होता है, आप नियम देखिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देखकर बतलाया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a very clear failure of Government on the subject of appointment of Judges.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not bring forward such a fantastic proposition that Judges are not being appointed; therefore, there should be an adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any body.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When the proper time for 377 comes, I will see. So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, I am not allowing it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given notice under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. By merely giving notice, you are not entitled to raise it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a subject fit for an adjournment motion. As for the other notice, have I to tell you every day that matters under rule 377 are not taken up before the other formal business is over?

13.15 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बादा) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कुछ आपके प्रोसीजर एंड क्लर्क ऑफ दिजनेस, लोक सभा के नियम 222 के अनुसार निम्न विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाता चाहता हूँ—

क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड अमेंडमेन्ट बिल अभी लोक सभा के विचाराधीन है, किन्तु इलाहाबाद के एक प्रकाशक "हिन्द पब्लिशिंग हाउस" ने इस बिल को अधिनियम के रूप में प्रकाशित कर दिया है। इस से विचित रूप से संसद के विशेषाधिकार का हनन हुआ है। इस लिये इस प्रश्न को विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपने की कृपा की जाये।

श्रीमन्, उपरोक्त प्रकाशक ने बड़े ही कर्तव्यरही उसमें "एकट पार्ल" बाई राजव सभा लिख दिया है, परन्तु उत की दिल के दबाय एकट लिखा है और बड़े अक्षरों में लिखा है कि इसमें कम्पेरेटिव टेबिल्स दिये हैं और यह किताब पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में, जिले-जिले बेची गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रश्न को विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपा जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: It is an interesting case that has come before this House, and I greatly appreciate that the hon. Member has put it before the House. I have seen this. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is not yet but of the Parliament, nor has it received the President's assent. And these people publish it in the form of a regular enactment called "Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973" containing comparative tables relating to the sections of the old and the new codes.

They say that the improvement in this is that while there are 565 sections in the old Criminal Procedure Code, now there are only 485 in the newly enacted Criminal Procedure Code. "Newly enacted Criminal Procedure Code"—I have marked this. In a small bracket they write, "As passed by the Rajya Sabha". (Interruptions). Now, there are no two opinions on it. At least for me there are not two opinions. All these are published under the authority of parliament and still, when they are in a stage, when they are under consideration before this House, as coming from the Rajya Sabha, when someone publishes like this, I think it should go to the Privileges Committee.

But there is something technical about it. It is written here, "As passed by the Rajya Sabha." So, should it go to the Rajya Sabha Privileges Committee or our Privileges Committee? (Interruptions). I am sending it direct to them. With the concurrence of this House, I am sending it. They will examine it; they will issue notice to this gentleman and they will also take into consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This particular publication has come out after the Rajya Sabha has passed the Bill, and they have mentioned it also. But the question has been raised in this House, and I do not think you can rightly send it to the Rajya Sabha. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is pending before our House.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur): I do not think it is a question of privilege. All the newspapers have published it as passed by the Rajya Sabha. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I quite respect your views. There are two aspects of it. This is pending and is at present under consideration in our House. (Interruptions). Mr. Mahajan, you are very impatient. I know what you are going to say—keeping up the family tradition

The only thing is, it is misleading the House and the public by saying "newly enacted, 1973." They have mentioned the date of the enforcement also, over which this House has not given any finding. The Rajya Sabha matter is over now. We receive many suggestions from lawyers' associations, from the public organisations, and while the Bill is pending, by saying it as already enacted, it means they are creating an impression that it is already passed and they need not take any interest in it. Till the last stage, people have got the right to give you their suggestions, their opinions and advice and all that. If this goes out, then the people will be under the impression that it is already passed. So, I am sending it to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): This is too small a matter.

MR. SPEAKER: For such a big person, this is too small a matter no doubt. Now, papers to be laid.

13.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): On behalf of Dr. K. L. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a supplementary statement (Hindi and English versions) on the flood situation in the country. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5513/73].

NOTIFICATION ETC., UNDER A. P. PANCHAYAT SAMITIS AND ZILLA PARISHADS ACT, 1959 AND ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTROLLING & SUPERVISING EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS, BOMBAY FOR 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of Notification No. G.O. Ms. 562 published in

Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 26th April, 1973 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1960 under sub-section (2) of section 69 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh, together with an explanatory note.

- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.
- (iii) A statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5514/73.]
- (2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee for the purpose of controlling and supervising Experiments on Animals, Bombay, for the year 1971-72 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Committee for Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals (Administration) Rules, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5515/73]

STATEMENTS RE: CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. No. 2318 DT. 7-8-73 AND REASONS FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE REPLY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table two statements (Hindi and English versions), (i) correcting the reply given on the 7th August, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 2318 by Shri Shashi Bhushan regarding setting up of hotel and fishing industry by foreign monopolist companies and

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]
(ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5516/73].

REVIEWS & ANNUAL REPORTS OF FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS TRAVANCORE, MADRAS REFINERIES LTD. AND HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES LTD., FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited for the year 1971-72.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5517/73.]
- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras for the year 1971-72.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5518/73.]
- (3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi for the year 1971-72.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72

along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5519/73.]

13.21 hrs.

AMENDMENT TO DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER

SECRETARY: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment to Direction 113B issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

13.21½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 23rd August, 1973, agreed without any amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1973".

RULES COMMITTEE

(i) SECOND REPORT

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, the Second Report of the Rules Committee.

(ii) MINUTES

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sitting of the Rules Committee held on the 8th August, 1973.

13.23 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF CERTAIN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dev Kant Borooah.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: On what? There is nothing before the House now. I have just called the minister. Who knows what he is going to say?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is clearly written here that he is to make a statement on the increase in the prices of certain petroleum products. Let me make a submission. I quite agree that he wanted to make a statement before but he could not do so as he was away in Iraq. When we read this news in the papers the other day that there is going to be a 10 paise increase in petrol price per litre, the entire House took exception to this increase being made without reference to the House. Perhaps it may even be a matter of privilege under rule 222. When I raised it, many members supported me. At that time the minister was now there. Now after everything has been done, after prices have been increased, after the scooter and taxi fares have gone up because of the increase in petrol price, now the minister comes to make a statement as if this House is only meant for *post mortem*. The minister should explain why the House was not taken into confidence. It is a question of indirect taxation. In such matters, when the House is in session, will you direct the Government that the announcement should be first made in the House and then outside?

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : मेरा सिर्फ एक मुद्दा है। जब किसी विषय के बारे में कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन दिया जाता है या 377 की तहत दिया जाता है तो पहले भी आपने इसके बारे में एक व्यवस्था दी है कि मंत्री महोदय का बयान कालिंग अटेंशन नोटि के जवाब में आये। इसमें एक तो कैबिनेट का डिबिजन पहले बाहर आया और अब नयी खबर आई है, आज अबबारों में मैंने पढ़ा है कि दामों में और बढ़ोतरी होने जा रही है। तो आप मन्त्री महोदय को, अपनी मर्जी से बयान देंगे सें मना कर दीजिए और कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस लगा दीजिए। आप अपनी व्यवस्था के खिलाफ नहीं जा सकते हैं। मंत्री नोटिस के जवाब में बयान दें, अपने से नहीं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The important point we have to consider is that whenever price hikes are being made by the Government, we generally come to know of them through the newspapers. Should it not be made obligatory on the Government to come here and make the announcement about the price hikes? There is no doubt that there is an element of taxation in them. Wherever an element of taxation is involved. It cannot be kept away from Parliament.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले बजट के समय में पेट्रोलियम के दाम बढ़ाये गये तो स्कूटर और टैंकी वालों ने भाड़ा बढ़ाया, अभी फिर दाम बढ़ाये गए तो फिर उन्होंने बढ़ाया है इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है जो कुछ भी बढ़ाना हो वह एक बार ही बढ़ा दिया जाये क्योंकि रोज रोज बढ़ाने से होता यह है भाड़ा जितना चाहिए उससे ज्यादा बढ़ता जाता है। इसलिए आज जब मन्त्री जी स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं तो यह भी उन्हें बताना चाहिए कि आज जो अबबारों में आया है कि दाम और बढ़ेंगे वह नहीं बढ़ाये जायेंगे या बढ़ाये जायेंगे यह क्लियर होना चाहिए।
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banerjee raised a point of order, which was later on supported by Shri Madhu Limaye. What Shri Shankar Dayal Singh said was just off the point.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: (Nandyal): His point of order was more relevant.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about my point that it should be made obligatory on the Government to come before the House whenever they have to make any such announcement?

MR. SPEAKER: You are suggesting the same thing which was suggested by your colleagues also.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Gc ihra): May I take this one step further?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the first step be over.

In my opinion, when the House is sitting and the Minister is coming with a statement, it is much better that he takes the House into confidence at a much earlier stage. I must lay down that in future also when the prices are enhanced when the House is sitting, it is much better that the Minister comes and makes the statement in advance rather than enhancing it and then coming here after so many days. Now there has been so much of controversy in the press on this subject.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about the penalty for failure to do so?

MR. SPEAKER: That is on us who have to pay. Now, Shri Borooah.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now his statement can be taken as read.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it may be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Sir, I am grateful to you for the kind guidance that you have given. We will certainly abide by your decision.

I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the recent increase in the prices of petroleum products.

Statement

The trend of abundance of crude oil availability and declining prices of crude oil which prevailed right through the 1960s, came to an end towards the close of 1970. Since then the prices of crude the world over have been steadily increasing as a result of concerned action by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which has resulted in increased taxes, participation in or take over of crude oil production, currency fluctuations and market hardening. As a result, in the last three years or so, the crude oil prices have already increased by a little over hundred per cent. This trend of increasing crude oil prices is expected to continue and in the next five years there may be further steep increases in crude oil prices.

By all accounts, the days of oil as a cheap source of energy are over. Therefore, like the rest of the world, we have to take determined measures to:

- (i) intensify our own exploration effort and reduce dependence on imported crude oil;
- (ii) encourage the use of substitute sources of energy; and
- (iii) reduce the impact of increase cost of crude oil imports by curbing oil consumption wherever feasible, without slowing down the pace of developmental efforts.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, since 1st June, 1970, the formula

Products (Stat.)

evolved by the Shantilal Shah Committee on Oil Prices has been accepted by Government, with the reservation that the situation as it arises would be dealt with depending on the conditions obtaining at each point of time. The formula is that every 10 cents per barrel variation in the price of Light Iranian crude oil should be reflected by a corresponding 4 per cent variation in the FOB (Free on Board) component in the price build up of bulk refined products. In 1970, when the price of Light Iranian crude oil came down by 10 cents per barrel, the FOB component of bulk refined products was reduced by 4 per cent. Since then crude oil prices have increased 11 times, but product prices have been increased by Government only thrice, i.e., 8 per cent from May, 1971; 16 per cent from June 1973; and 20 per cent from 22nd August, 1973. While the first price increase was across the board and all the bulk refined products had to bear the brunt, in the second increase Government took care to avoid increase in price of kerosene. In the third price increase, care has been taken to keep the prices of certain essential inputs like diesel oils and furnace oil and certain consumer products like kerosene oil and cooking gas, undisturbed.

The increases in prices authorised from 22nd August, 1973 are for petrol by 10 paise per litre; lubricants by 40 paise per litre; packed bitumen by Rs. 50 per tonne; and naphtha by Rs. 60 per tonne. These exclude the incidence of increased sales tax and *ad valorem* excise duties, wherever applicable. Increase in petrol price is intended to curb its consumption so as to make available correspondingly larger quantities of naphtha for fertilizers and petrochemicals, in an international situation where there is an acute shortage of naphtha. The increase in the price of lubricants is also intended to curb its consumption. India has presently the world's largest

consumption of lubricants in relation to the total consumption of fuel products, which it is necessary to reduce drastically. The increase in the price of naphtha is necessary to reduce the wide gap between its indigenously fixed price and its import price. Consumers of packed bitumen have the option of buying it in bulk in which case they will be able to avoid the incidence of price increase; incidentally, this will reduce the need to import steel sheets for the fabrication of bitumen drums.

In future also, it will be necessary to have a fairly close relationship between the price of crude oil and the product prices, so as to ensure that refinery operations based on imported crude oil, both in the public sector and in the private sector, do not lead to losses. The price of indigenously produced crude oil is also related to that of imported crude oil. In the past the gap between these two prices has resulted in substantial under-realizations on the sale of crude oil by the O.N.G.C. and by Government in respect of Oil India Limited crude oil. This gap has been substantially reduced in the last two price increases and the realisations to ONGC and Government will be considerably compensated.

Government have also decided to appoint an Expert Committee to make a detailed study of the pricing policies in the developing situation. This Committee will be required, *inter alia*, to go into the question of inter-product price differentials and other connected problems. In the meanwhile, such increases in product prices as become inescapable will have to be allowed, but in doing so efforts will be made to the extent possible to minimise the impact on the economy.

by Minister

13.28 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MINISTER

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Speaker Sir, I learn that after the Question Hour in Lok Sabha yesterday some Hon'ble Members of the House drew your kind attention to a news-item published in a few newspapers about the report of the Sub-Committee of Estimates Committee of Bihar Legislative Assembly on River Valley Projects (Kosi) with regard to the contract work of the Kosi Project.

In fact, I was myself amazed when I saw this news-item two days ago.

While I have not seen the Sub-Committee's report in question, from press reports today it appears that a number of Members of the Estimates Committee have questioned the impartiality and the propriety of the Sub-Committee's report. They, therefore, protested to the Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly within minutes of the laying of the said report on the Table of the Vidhan Sabha prior to its adjournment *sine die* on 24th August. These Hon'ble Members, along with others, requested the Speaker not to accept the report and to remit it to the Estimates Committee for its reconsideration.

However, this is an issue to be settled between the Hon'ble Speaker and the Hon'ble Members of Bihar Legislative Assembly.

Hon'ble Members may have also seen the reference in today's press to the official Press Note of Government of Bihar which has described the allegation to be "totally misleading and incorrect."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you cannot shut me out like that. The rule clearly says:

"A Member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise."

He cannot bring in any debatable matter in his statement.

Kaul and Shakhder clearly says..

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down; let him make the statement. I will listen to your point of order after that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You must listen to my point of order. I have written to you.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You yourself had asked him to make a statement. I have allowed him to make a statement. He was ready to make it yesterday. You did not allow him to make it yesterday. You are not all allowing him to make a statement today. Why don't you allow him to make a statement?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: From what has fallen from your lips, we seem to infer that the point of order raised by the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, could be raised later. Now, the question is, if something debatable is imported into the statement, would it be your pleasure to expunge those remarks later? The rule does not permit introduction of any debatable matter in the statement. Will you be able to expunge that later? If you are not able to do that, the point of order raised by the hon'ble member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, has to be disposed of first.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to decide unless I hear the statement. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is a serious technical matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Without hearing the statement, how can I judge it? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, the Minister is well within his right to make a personal explanation. But while making a personal explanation, can he import a matter which is debatable.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Unless I hear the whole statement, how can I judge it? Everything will be guided by the whole statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I want to draw your attention to another aspect of it. Is it not a practice that before the personal explanation is given, the personal explanation is submitted to you?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have you gone into it that it conforms to Rule 357?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; it does.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Therefore, the question will arise whether your order is in conformity with Rule 357 or not. That is the question which will arise now.

MR. SPEAKER: It is sent to me in advance.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are perfectly in order to make a submission that it is not in conformity with Rule 357. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Which part are you referring to?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 357, Sir. For your convenience, I am reading out:

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward and no debate shall arise."

Now I quote from *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* by Shri M. N. Kaul and Shri S. L. Shakhder;

"Sub-Committee on Working Groups of Parliament:

"Whenever the Committee decides to examine a matter involving serious financial irregularities etc." such as this one—

"referred in the Appropriation Accounts or Audit Reports thereon or even otherwise, it may appoint a sub-committee to go into the matter. A sub-committee so appointed has the powers of the undivided committee and its report, after the Committee's approval is deemed to be the report of the whole Committee...."

MR. SPEAKER: What part that you have heard is debatable?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Whether the Estimates Committee's report is correct or incorrect is a debatable point. It is a report which has been presented to the House. It is a report over which some members might have differed.... (Interruptions).

The Assembly was adjourned *sine die*; the matter has not been settled. It is a debatable matter. (Interruptions). . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is not only a report of the sub-committee now. This report has been adopted by the entire Estimates Committee and the Chairman of the Estimates Committee presented it to the House.

Secondly, he says that seven members have now come forward with a note of dissent. But that forms only a minority view.

Thirdly, the note of the highly partisan Government is also a question which can be debated.

All these three points are questionable.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I further read, Sir... This is from page 704.

"No minute of dissent is permissible.

"The report as finally adopted by the Committee is presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any other member of the Committee so authorised by him."

Therefore, the Sub-Committee's report is quite in order. It cannot be superseded by a Government announcement. The report of the Sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee is revealing. (Interruptions). Therefore, the Minister has no right to continue in his Chair.

(Interruptions).

श्री मनु लिंगये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। वो नियमों के अन्दर यह ब्यान दे सकते थे। और 372 में ब्यान देते तो प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर हम लोग नहीं उठाते। उनके ब्यान पर तब हम बहस की मांग करते। लेकिन चूँकि आपने इनको 357 के अन्दर ब्यान देने के लिए कहा है इस वास्ते व्यवस्था प्रश्न उठता है। नियम 357 में एक सेक्शियन प्रोसीजर है, पवित्र प्रक्रिम है। मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी लोकसभा में यहाँ एक और के बिड़ला जी नाम के सदस्य थे और उन्होंने मेरे सम्बन्ध में एक व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहा और उस में बहुत सी विवादस्पद बातें बह कहने लगे। तब मैंने आपसे उठाया था कि व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण का जो ब्यान है पहले आपको उसको ठीक से देखना चाहिये, और आपने कहा था कि भविष्य में ऐसा ही किया जाएगा। मेरा प्वाइंट इतना ही है कि यह रिपोर्ट एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की है। इस में एक वाक्य है :

उप समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन मुख्य समिति द्वारा दिनांक 22 अगस्त 1973 को हुई बैठक में अनुमोदित किया गया।

समिति की जो प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट है उसको हम लोगों को क्रेडिट देना चाहिये उस पर अविवेक नहीं करना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं कि कोई भी आज और भ्रष्टचारों में बयानबाजी करना शुरू करदे। उसको बौहराने का काम करने का किसी को भी अधिकार नहीं है। सदन में यह सवाल उठ सकता है, विधान सभा में यह सवाल उठ सकता है। विधान सभा को रिपोर्ट को रद्द करने का भी अधिकार है। लेकिन कोई भी भ्रष्टाचारी का कुछ भ्रष्टाचारी विधान सभा के बाहर यदि इस तरह से रिपोर्टों को चुनौती देने लगे तो पार्लियमेंटरी कमेटी की प्रक्रिया का और नियमों का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाएगा। इसलिए यहाँ कोई विवादस्पद बात एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के बारे में वह न कहें, यह मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। अब यह रपट पूरी कमेटी की है न कि उपसमिति की।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I am also referring precisely to Rule 357 which says:

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personnel, explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise."

Now, the explanation was given to you and you satisfied yourself that it did not contain any debatable matter, and, therefore, you granted the permission. The moment that was done, the requirements of Rule 357 were completed and complied with.. (Interruptions).

It is you who have to sit in judgement whether Rule 357 is complied with or not and it is not for the Members to decide whether it is complied with or not.

After all, certain allegations based on a certain press reports were made against the Minister. You may base your reliance on some committee's report or not. That is a different matter. But, if on the basis of the press

report, allegations are made against the Minister, is he not entitled to clear his point of view... (*Interruptions*) and that is what the hon. Minister did. If I understood him correctly, he is not challenging.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All wrong,

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is not challenging the report of the Estimates committee.... (*Interruptions*). He has only said that certain members of the legislative Assembly themselves had challenged it. That is also a press report. So, is he not entitled to quote the press report which says that certain members of the Assembly who were members of that committee themselves had challenged the validity of that press report.... (*Interruptions*). Therefore, even on that ground he is not beyond his rights and you have already permitted him. Therefore, no point of order arises under Rule 357.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Speaker Sathe has just given a ruling on the point of order!

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): My point of order is that the basis is not only the press report. Here is the report of the Estimates Committee. With your permission, I would like to lay it on the Table of the House.. (*Interruptions*).

So far as parliamentary practice is concerned, I would like to draw your attention to page 605 of Practice and Procedure of Parliament by Kaul and Shakhder where it is said:

"Reports of parliamentary committees are based on decisions arrived at by a majority of members of the committee present and voting....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. It is not relevant.

SHRI P. K. DEO: "...Except in the case of select or Joint Committees: on Bills, minutes of dissent are not appended to the reports of the committees, the reason being that the committees, working as they do on behalf of the House, function as one penalty and their decisions are as far as possible unanimous irrespective of party affiliation of the members of the committee".

Therefore, it means that even though the committee is composed of various parties, there we cut across party lines and the recommendations are all unanimous recommendations. It is taken for granted that that is the recommendation of the committee. So whatever has been recommended in this committee is taken for granted that it is the unanimous recommendation of the Estimates Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: *This is not*
~~MR. SEZHIYAN: Sir, I appeal to~~
point of order.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, I appeal to all sections of the House to follow the best legislative procedure. Here the Estimates Committee's report presented to the State legislature. My question, is whether we can allow any derogatory expressions to be made against the finding of this report. That we should not is my respectful submission. It may be, some Members of the Bihar Assembly might have questioned the findings in the Committee. The Government of Bihar also might have come out with some opinion. But what will happen if the Estimates Committee Report of this parliament is to be discussed in some of the State Legislatures? Will you allow that? Will you accept that position? As it stands now, the findings are final. It is for the State legislature to go into it and consider the findings whether they like it or not. I am not sure, whether we can directly or indirectly allow references to be made by somebody also against the findings of the Committee report. The point is whether in the

[Shri Sezhiyan] course of his statement he can directly or indirectly bring in comment made by somebody else against the finding of the Committee. I would appeal to the House that we should respect the rights of the State Legislature Committee also.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, will you please allow me to lay it on the Table?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

Yesterday also it was raised on the basis of Press report. We did not have any report yesterday nor did I receive any today. (*Interruption*) Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you bring so many things; I almost doubt sometimes from where you bring them. You brought here the Wanchoo Committee Report before it was brought to this House by the Government. And now you have brought this before I have had it from the State Legislature.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Gujral is the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. We got all our material from him.

MR. SPEAKER: I very much appreciate all your points. This was processed by the Secretariat and it came to me. I also saw it before it came to me. (*Interruption*). Not much earlier. I have never doubted when you make a statement or somebody else makes a statement. We always think that whenever a Member comes, he comes with some responsibility. (*Interruption*). Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, very much so, in your case. He has quoted saying, this has appeared in the Press. At the end he says: This is an issue to be settled between the Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members of the Legislative Assembly. He does not express any opinion on it. I will see what he has quoted from the Press. I will compare it with that news. If there is anything beyond that news, then we will have to....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Expunge it.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is beyond the news, and if he has added anything on his own, certainly, that will be deleted.

After quoting the news from the press, he said that it is for the Speaker and the Members to settle it. He has not expressed any opinion or any reflection on it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then why make an irrelevant statement? My submission is that it cannot be allowed to go on like this.

MR. SPEAKER: After I compare the press report with the one which he has quoted, if I find that there is any reflection, then I shall delete it. Now you will please complete your statement (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What you cannot do directly, can you do it indirectly? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I say that I shall compare it with the report and if there is any reflection I shall delete it. Many things have been coming from this side. And tomorrow many things may come from the other side.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: With all respect to you, the rule is for relaxation in favour of the ruling party.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. If you like, I shall refer it to the Rules Committee and I shall accept their verdict. He has quoted from the press but, at the end, he says that it is not for him but it is for the Speaker of the Bihar Assembly and the Members to decide.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My point has not been met. I have submitted that extraneous elements have been introduced into the statement. You were pleased to say that he was only referring to the report..

MR. SPEAKER: After comparing that, if I find that he has expressed anything on his own in the statement, then I shall delete it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is always my lament that you go on speaking when I am speaking, and you do not allow me to continue. (*Interruptions*).

What the hon. Minister said was that it was a sub-Committee's report and it was only a newspaper report. It has been just now quoted that it is the report of the entire Estimates Committee and I had also submitted that the report is with me. I too had submitted earlier that this is the report of the entire Estimates Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: If I find any difference between what appeared in the press and what he has quoted, then I shall delete that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then you will please delete this. He has introduced the second element, that is, the minute of dissent by seven members. These seven Members have written to the Speaker. Can any letter written to the Speaker be quoted when an import-Committee has presented its report to ant Committee like the Estimates Committee has presented its report to the House? Is it proper for him to introduce any extraneous element just to detract from the dignity of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Should we accept the practice here that any statements concerning a Member appearing in the press should not be quoted here?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not that. Can he quote the statement made by any member of the Legislature completely negating the report of the entire Committee? That is the point of made by the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: May I bring it to your notice that again I have to make it very clear? He says this is from what is appearing in the press reports to-day. This is what he has said

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then what? Then, we shall debate

it and say that it has absolutely no validity. Would you not please pause to consider what has been said by the hon. Member....

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly, if it had not appeared in the press, I will have to delete it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is my respectful submission that a committee of the House is the House itself, and by reflecting upon the report of a committee, you are reflecting upon the entire Bihar Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell him what I said yesterday? I said that what hapened in the Vidhan Sabha of Bihar and what concerned a committee of the Vidhan Sabha of Bihar may better be left to the Vidhan Sabha of Bihar.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What I am saying is that a committee of the House here is also considered to be the House itself. If any remarks are made about a committee, then they are remarks about the whole House.

MR. SPEAKER: I accept this suggestion and I shall not allow reference to anything that happened in the Vidhan Sabha in this House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: If I go by his observations, then I shall not allow anything.

On the one side, they want to bring those matters in the House, and on the other they want to shut them out.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, you have been kind enough to listen to all the points. There is a third element and that is that the Minister has brought in the note of the Bihar Government in his defence or in vindication of his stand. Again, that is debatable, whether we can attach any importance to the note of the Bihar Government *vis-a-vis* the

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

report of a committee of the House; he has brought in the note of the Bihar Government. Why has the note of the Bihar Government been brought in?

MR. SPEAKER: He says "From press report today.....", and he concludes by saying:

"However, this is an issue to be settled between the Hon. Speaker and the Hon. Members of Bihar Legislative Assembly."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has brought in the note of the Bihar Government for exculpating himself....

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: As reported in the press.

MR. SPEAKER: At which point did the hon. Minister stop his statement? At what sentence did he stop? Did he also read paragraph 4 of the statement?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He did read it. Otherwise, how did we hear it?

MR. SPEAKER: In this case, I think Shri Shyamnandan Mishra's point of view is correct.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Then, I withdraw paragraph 4.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): I think all the trouble has started because of the misinterpretation of the word 'may' occurring in rule 357? Rule 357 says:

"...but in this case, no debatable matter may be brought forward...."

14.00 hrs.

Therefore, the point here is that no debate shall arise on this. It cannot be debated here (Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): On a point of order in regard to the interpretation of rule

357. The rule says:

"A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise."

If there were only the word 'may' in the entire rule, it could reasonably have been argued that 'may' means "shall". But while farming the rule, two pertinent words have been used, 'may' in one place and 'shall' in another. The law of interpretation of rules is that when the rule-making authority in their wisdom use the word 'may' in one place and 'shall' at the same time in the same place, one will be discretionary and the other mandatory. In this case, when in your wisdom you have permitted a statement to be made in regard to a debatable matter, the discretion is yours. But what is prohibited is a debate. There cannot be a debate; it is prohibited. There cannot be a debate on your ruling permitting him to make a statement on point of personal explanation and there cannot also be a debate on the issue. In the light of this, they have got no case.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष जी, मधु लिमये जी कोई प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठावेंगे तो आप फौरन सुन लें, लेकिन हम को दबाया जाता है। कृपा कर हमारा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर भी सुनिये।

आप ने नियम 357 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र के मंत्री श्री एल० एन० मिश्र को अपना ब्यान देने की इजाजत दे दी। अभी यहां पर दुर्भाग्यवश दोनों ही मिश्र हैं, इससे भी मिश्र हैं और उधर से भी मिश्र हैं। अभी पहले आप ने यह बडिक्ट दिया था कि "मिश्र जी, यह आप ने गलत कहा है।" तो यह जो गलत कहा था यह मंत्री महोदय ने गलत कहा था या आप ने गलत कहा था, इस गलतफहमी को दूर कर दें।

अगर आप ने मंत्री के पैरा 4 के लिये कहा है कि यह एतराज के काबिज है तो आप ने उस को पहले ही पढ़ लिया था और आप ने पढ़ कर इजाजत दी है, इस लिये उस को बिटड़ा करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। इन्होंने गलत-फहमी में बिटड़ा किया है।

There is confusion created by the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष जी, अब आप मुझे सुन लीजिये। आप ने तीन कांग्रेसी मेम्बरों को सुन लिया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो हर चीज का तरीका ही उलट गया है, हर बात उल्टी देश में चल रही है। अगर मैं कुछ कहना चाहूँ तो कहते हैं कि आप बोलते हैं, चुप कर जाइये। अगर मैं उठ कर खड़ा होता हूँ तो कहते हैं आप बैठ जाइये, मैं कह रहा हूँ। यह बड़ी अजीब बात है। ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट की रीति की बात करते हैं, लेकिन बात हिन्दुस्तान की करते हैं। कोई परम्परा होनी चाहिये, यहां न अपनी परम्परा चलाते हैं और न उन कों चलाते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने दो उदाहरण दिये—एक अखबारों वाला और दूसरा बिहार सरकार वाला। मेरा यह कहना है—यह प्रोसीजर की किताब है

"Speeches or writings reflecting on the House, its Committees or Members."

यह कन्टेम्प्ट है। अब गवर्नमेन्टवाली बात के लिये आप ने मना किया, लेकिन जो प्रेस में आया है और अगर वह विधान सभा की मान-हानि करने वाला ब्यान है तो उस को भी कोट नहीं करना चाहिये। जिस तरह से आप ने

सरकारवाला काट दिया है, उसी तरह से इस को भी काट देना चाहिये—मैं इस के ऊपर आप की स्वीकृति चाहता हूँ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): He is trying to mislead the House.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: You clear the position.

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to follow the facts.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस को भी काट देना चाहिये :

"Speeches or writings reflecting on the Committees of Parliament or the legislatures."

MR. SPEAKER: He has quoted from the news in the press. It is not from his ownself. I have already said that so far as his remarks about the Bihar Government is concerned, I have advised him to take it back. This is slightly debatable. He is also quoting that from the press.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Order it to be deleted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. How do you depart from the rules? You have seen it yourself. How do you allow it now?

MR. SPEAKER: It can be brought to my notice any time. Any matter could be brought to my notice any time.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: So, I am withdrawing paragraph 4. The previous paragraph will end as follows:

"However, this is an issue to be settled between the hon. Speaker and the hon. Members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly."

Then, it will be another paragraph, which will read thus:

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

"On my part, I would like to categorically state that at no time did I have any pecuniary or other interest in any of the contracts of the Kosi Project or any other Government work. Further, I categorically deny any suggestion that I have interfered with the transfers and postings of officers relating to the Kosi Project or brought my influence to bear on the award of any contract relating to the Project.

For the information of this hon. House, I would, however, like to mention a personal matter—I have four brothers and during the lifetime of my father, who died in May 1951—some 22 years ago, we effected separation among ourselves. Ever since then, we have separate establishments and are completely independent of each other. We have no joint financial interest in any shape or form."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. Shri E. R. Krishnan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yesterday you reserved your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of reserving it. It is already disposed of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You reserved the ruling for delivering it today: whether this House is competent to discuss a matter, something which has been published by a State Legislature's Financial Committee. May, I in that connection, say—

MR. SPEAKER: No please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: It is already 2 O'clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have to give that ruling. You reserved your ruling yesterday. You are avoiding it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am yet to consider it. I have no papers before me. It came at the end of the day yesterday. I had not the time. I will take some time. Now, Mr. Krishnan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you, Sir.

14.10 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377 DISTRIBUTION OF YARN TO HANDLOOM WEAVERS

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to draw the attention of the concerned Minister of the Central Government to two import issues involving several lakhs of handloom weavers. In Tamil Nadu, there are 1.5 lakhs of handlooms requiring art silk yarn and 17,000 powerlooms requiring staple fibre. Per month 5 lakh Kgs. of art silk yarn and 24 lakh Kgs. of staple fibre are the minimum requirement. All these looms are facing the threat of closure. The main reason is that after the Central Government accepted the voluntary agreement with the art silk millowners and other individual millowners, the millowners have not bothered to implement this voluntary agreement. According to this voluntary agreement, they have to distribute all their production through the Central Committee, which they are not doing. The handloom weavers requiring art silk yarn and staple fibre are entering the portals of starvation zone. They are not able to buy art silk yarn at Rs. 31 per Kg. in black market, while the controlled price is Rs. 13.75 per Kg.

Secondly, Sir, 5.5 lakhs of handlooms on which are dependent 20 lakhs of weavers and their families are in complete disarray. The millowners have taken stay from the

Court so that they need not implement the Textile Controller's Control Scheme of cotton yarn. The Central Government must initiate necessary legal steps to get the stay vacated.

Bearing in mind the present tragic plight of the several lakhs of handloom weavers and also their future needs, the Central Government should take over the production and distribution of art silk yarn, staple fibre and cotton yarn. The State Governments should be empowered to distribute them to the handloom weavers.

The millowners are dissatisfied with the controlled rate of cotton yarn and there is the possibility of shutting down the production. I suggest that the price of cotton should be controlled. The production and distribution of art silk yarn, staple fibre and cotton yarn should be brought under the control of the Central Government and if that is not feasible the State Governments must be empowered to do this work. Then only the handloom weavers will be able to get their just requirement at fair price. I hope that the hon. Minister of Commerce will do the needful in the matter.

श्री मधु तिमये (बाका) : मैं इनका समर्थन करता हूँ मंत्रियों को ब्यान देना चाहिए (व्यवधान) मैं जानता हूँ यह ब्रांज़ के बारे में बोले हैं, इतना क्या हम नहीं समझते।

RE: ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF M.P.'s RIGHT OF FREE MOVEMENT

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Sir, on the day of the Malda bundh on 18th August, one of the Cabinet Ministers of the West Bengal Government, Shri Abul Barkat Ataul Ghani Khan led some miscreants and infringed my right of free movement.

MR. SPEAKER: This is your State matter. Why do you raise it here?

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Because I was debarred from functioning as a Member of Parliament. He termed me, "Mr. Parliament" and his gangsters ran after me. A police barricade was put round me and he did not allow me to move freely. There was no order under section 144 but still I was not allowed to move freely on the streets. This is clearly an infringement of my rights as a member of Parliament, and specially this House should take note of this sort of democracy which is being practised by the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The Chief Minister of West Bengal was present there at Malda at that time. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): If a Member of Parliament is treated like this by a Minister of the State, what is the protection for him?

MR. SPEAKER: There must be some method of coming before the House. Shri Mukherjee wanted to say something.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): What I can do? The Minister is not here. I tried a Calling Attention, I tried a Short Notice question but all in vain. I cannot shout in the zero hour. You have now permitted me to make a statement which I can as well just throw away in the waste paper basket because nobody is here to take notice of this matter. It may be adjourned to some other time. I do not want to mention it when no Minister is here. You please be good enough to put it up for some other date, tomorrow or the day after. I do not wish to say anything now.

**RE: FAILURE TO CONSTITUTE
LABOUR BENCH OF THE SUP-
REME COURT**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I am raising one urgent issue in which I am reflecting the feelings of all the trade unions on both sides of the House. Unfortunately, when three Judges of the Supreme Court tendered resignations on the supersession issue and the then former Chief Justice, Shri Sikri retired on the 2nd May 1973, there were four vacancies in the Supreme Court out of which only two vacancies were filled up by the Government. In addition to that, Mr. Justice Mukerjee has left the country and after the Supreme Court session started on the 16th July he is not available at all. Because of the inadequacy in the number of Supreme Court Judges, for which the Government is responsible, the Chief Justice has not been able to constitute the Labour Bench of the Supreme Court. The result is that hundreds of cases of labour, which are related to the issues of retrenchment, dismissals, wages, dearness allowance and bonus are pending and only cases of rich men are coming up. As justice delayed is justice denied, justice is being denied to the labour. I am voicing the concern of all the trade unions in this country belonging to all the trade union organisations. Though the Minister of Law and Justice is not present here, I would request you to draw his attention to this matter and request him to make a statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I support his contention. This is a grave matter. For years labour cases are pending. If the Labour Bench is not there, where are we to go?

MR. SPEAKER: How long can we go on like this? You take up the zero hour, you take up the lunch hour and now you are encroaching into Government business. Where will we end? There should be some proportion. What about the poor Speaker? You are torturing the Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a matter affecting the trade unions in this country. Should I move a privilege motion on this?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not referring to you. I am referring to some others.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Sir, will you send my application to the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: I will see what to do in this matter. Now everything that concerns the States comes up in this House.

14.19 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (ORISSA) 1973-74—contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Orissa).

14.19½ hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, the Supplementary Demands in respect of the State of Orissa for the current year amounting to Rs. 179.97 lakhs.

This expenditure is to be incurred on various special welfare schemes. It includes the sinking of 35 tube-wells in the cyclone-affected districts of Balasore and Cuttack and salvaging of the cyclone damaged trees, rural health schemes etc. In the capital account there is an amount of expenditure of Rs. 26.70 lakhs for loan to co-operative societies.

While supporting these Demands, I would like to make some observations. I am very happy that the Government is providing a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs for sinking of 35 tube-wells in the cyclone-affected districts of Balasore and Cuttack.

I would like to point out here that though the tubewells are being provided there, the problem becomes serious so far as the maintenance side of it is concerned. It is a matter of regret that—I come from the cyclone-affected area of Balasore district—most part of my constituency, that is, Bhadrak, has been affected by cyclone and floods, etc. I know from my experience how these tubewells are lying idle. In spite of that, we are spending enough money to have these tubewells. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the maintenance side is also looked after and that some funds are allotted for it, so that at the time of urgency they can repair the tubewells which can provide utility and benefit to the people.

Similarly, I am a bit confused about the provision of Rs. 3.30 lakhs for salvaging the cyclone-hit trees in the coastal regions. We were told on an earlier occasion that the State Government of Orissa had submitted a Plan, that is, for the creation of shelter belt in the coastal regions of Orissa and we were told that this project would be financed by the Central Government. I would like to know whether it is the same project or some other project which has been included in the Budget.

Regarding other welfare schemes mentioned here, under the Education Department, Rural Health, Irrigation and Power, and in the Capital Account, Investments in and Loans and Cooperatives Societies are special welfare Schemes to serve especially the weaker sections of society. While I appreciate these schemes for the benefit of weaker sections of the society, I would like to know if these schemes are being properly utilised for the welfare of weaker sections of the society. There is a deep-seated feeling among these people that most of the funds which have been provided for the welfare of weaker sections of the society are being misappropriated or there is some sort of diversion of funds to other heads

and, as a result of that, the full benefit is not there for the people for whom the funds were originally meant for.

Then, recently, there is a move to transfer the schools run by the T.R.W. Department to the local bodies, that is, to the Education Department. I do not know why the State Government has been in a mood to transfer the functioning of the T.R.W. schools to the Education Department. If this is done, then, in most of the cases, the same thing will happen, that the funds which have been provided for the welfare of weaker sections of the society will be diverted to some other departments and, as a result, the weaker sections will be deprived of the benefit. Therefore, I strongly oppose this sort of move.

The cooperatives are established by the Government to provide cheap credit facility in the rural areas for the weaker sections of the society. This noble and pious cause is being defeated today due to corruption and mismanagement of these cooperatives because their management is mostly in the hands of local merchants or *sahukars*. And as a result they look to their own benefits and they never look to the benefits of the weaker sections. Therefore, I appeal to the Government and the Minister concerned here that they must look to the interests of the weaker sections because it is a pronounced policy of the Government to develop and look after the interests of the weaker sections.

There is an amount in respect of certain lift irrigation points for tribal and drought prone areas of the State. While I appreciate and support the Demand for it, I request the hon. Minister to look into the functioning of the Irrigation Department of the State Government. I have some bitter experience, so to say, with the Irrigation Department. In spite of repeated requests, the Irrigation Department never considers the problems and proposals submitted by the local people or even by us; they never

[Shri Arjun Sethi]
respond to the letters which we send
to that Department.

With these remarks, I support the
Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We had
fixed one hour for this discussion.
That is exhausted, I do not know
whether we had been realistic or not
in fixing one hour. I still have quite
a good number of members who want
to speak. I do not know how we
we could manage it. Shall we allot
some time? Five minutes each.

Mr. Ishaque Sambhali.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : यह
निहायत तकलीफ की बात है कि हमें उड़ीसा के
सप्लीमेंटरी बजट पर गौर करना पड़ रहा है।
वहां पापुलर मवर्नमेंट वनी, उसने कुछ कदम
भी उठाए और हम यह भी जानते हैं
कि वहां की चीफ मिनिस्टर श्रोमती नन्दिनी
सतपति ने जब इलेक्शन सीक किया तो कौन
कौन लोग एकट्ठा मिल करके खड़े हुये। "मैं
कह सकता हूं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान भर के मोनो-
पोलिस्ट्स ने वहां डेरा जमाया और
उनको हराने की कोशिश की। उन में श्री हरे
कृष्ण मेहताव भी थे, श्री बीजू पटनायक भी
थे तथा दूसरे भी थे—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What
has Mahtab or Nandini Satpati got to
do under these Supplementary De-
mands?

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : कल यह रेफेंस
आया इस वास्ते मैं कह रहा हूं वना मुझे कहने
की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी।

मैं समझता हूं कि उड़ीसा में जब तक
बैकबर्डनेस रहेगी शायद इस तरह की साजिशों
को हम नाकाम नहीं बना सकेंगे। वहां घ्राज
हालत क्या है ? सरकार ने जो वादे किए वे
पूरे नहीं किए गए। वहां पर कागज का कार-
खाना, न्यूजप्रिंट का कारखाना लगाने का वादा-
किया गया। हिन्दुस्तान में न्यूजप्रिंट की भारी
कमी है लेकिन वादा करने के बावजूद

भी उड़ीसा के अन्दर कारखाना
नहीं बनाया गया। वहां बड़े बड़े
फार्मज घ्राज भी मौजूद हैं, उनके फार्मस घ्राज
भी मौजूद हैं। उनको नेशनलाइज करने का,
नको भूमिहीन लोगों में बांटने के वास्ते कोई
कदम नहीं उठाया गया। सब से ज्यादा तक-
लीफ की बात यह है कि कमिशन बनाए गए
करप्शन को मिटाने के लिए बाबे भी किए गए
इसके बारे में और कमिशन ने कुछ को मुजरिम
भी ठहराया लेकिन अफसीस की बात है पता नहीं
घ्राज भी किस कोल्ड स्टोरेज में उन रिपोर्ट्स को
रखा हुआ है। न तो अभी तक हरे कृष्ण
मेहताव के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई पूरी तरह
से हुई है और न वहां के वास्ते सब से बड़ी नुएतेंस
बेल्यू वाले बीजू पटनायक, जोकि उस सुबे के
पार्लिटिक्स को बिगाड़ने के लिए सब से ज्यादा
जिम्मेवार है और सब से ज्यादा बिगाड़ करा
रहे हैं, उनके बारे में कोई कदम उठाया गया है।

मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि उड़ीसा की गरीबी
को मिटाने के लिए जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाये
जायें। यह तकलीफ की बात है कि उड़ीसा इस
वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की सब से ज्यादा बैकवर्ड स्टेट
है। रीएक्शनरीज वहां के अनएम्पलायड यूथ
की बेचैनी का फायदा उठा कर उड़ीसा-स्पीकिंग
लोगों और बंगला-स्पीकिंग लोगों को आपस में
लडा रहे हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हू कि उड़ीसा को
तरक्की देने के लिए, और खास तौर से वहां
की करप्शन को मिटाने के लिए, और तौर पर
कदम उठाये जायेंगे। अगर वहां बीजू पटनायक
जैसा के खिलाफ कदम नहीं उठाये गये और उन
की करप्शन और उन की बदउन्वानियों को
सामने ला कर पीपलज कोर्ट के सामने नहीं रखा
गया, तो शायद वह स्टेट कभी भी करप्शन
और बदउन्वानियों से दच नहीं सकेगी।

[شری اسحاق - ویلو (مروہ) :

یہ نہایت تکلیف دہ بات ہے کہ ہمیں اڑیسہ کے سہیلستری بھت پر فور کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔ وہاں پیپلر گورنمنٹ ویلو اس نے کچھ قدم بھی اٹھائے اور ہم یہ بھی جانتے ہیں کہ وہاں کی چوف مسٹر شریہ تی نندنی ستمتی نے جب الیکشن سیک کیا تو کون کون لوگ اکتھا ملکر کے کھڑے ہوئے۔ میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ سارے ہندوستان بھر کے سونپلیسٹ نے وہاں تھرا جمایا اور ان کو ہلانے کی کوشش کی۔ ان میں شری ہری کشن مستتاب بھی تھے۔ شری بھجو پٹناٹیک بھی تھے اور دوسرے بھی تھے۔۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What has Mahtab or Nandini Satpati go to do under these Supplementary Demands?

شری اسحاق سلیمانی : کل یہ

ریفرنس آیا تھا اس واسطے میں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ ورنہ مجھے کہنے کی کوئی ضرورت نہیں تھی۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اڑیسہ میں جب تک بیک ورڈ نہیں رہے گی شاید اسی طرح کی سازشوں کو ہم ناکام نہیں بنا سکیں گے۔ وہاں آج حالت کیا ہے؟ سرکار نے جو وعدے کئے وہ پورے نہیں کئے گئے۔ وہاں پر کانڈ کا کارخانہ، نیوز پرنٹ کا کارخانہ لگانے کا وعدہ کیا گیا۔ ہندوستان میں نیوز پرنٹ کی بھاری کمی ہے۔ لیکن دوسرے

کرنے کے باوجود بھی اڑیسہ کے اندر کارخانہ نہیں بنایا گیا۔ وہاں بڑے بڑے فارمرز آج بھی موجود ہیں۔ ان کے فارم آج بھی موجود ہیں۔ ان کو نیشنلائز کرنے کا، ان کو بھومی ہون لوگوں میں بانٹنے کے واسطے کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھایا گیا۔ سب سے زیادہ تکلیف دہ بات یہ ہے کہ کمیشن بنائے گئے کرپشن کو مٹانے کے لئے، وعدے بھی کئے گئے اس کے بارے میں۔ اور کمیشن نے کچھ کو مجرم بھی ٹھہرایا لیکن انفرس کو بات ہے کہ پتہ نہیں آج بھی کس کولڈ سٹورج میں ان ریپورٹس کو رکھا ہوا ہے۔ نہ تو ابھی تک ہری کشن مستتاب کے خلاف کوئی کارروائی پوری طرح سے ہوئی ہے اور نہ وہاں کے واسطے سب سے نیوٹریس ویلو والے بھجو پٹناٹیک جو کہ اس صوبے کے پالیٹکس کو بگاڑنے کے لئے سب سے زیادہ ڈیملر ہیں اور سب سے زیادہ بگاڑ کر رہے ہیں۔ ان کے بارے میں کوئی قدم اٹھایا گیا ہے۔

میں درخواست کروں گا کہ اڑیسہ کی غریبی مٹانے کے لئے جلد سے جلد قدم اٹھائے جائیں۔ یہ تکلیف دہ بات ہے کہ اڑیسہ اس وقت ہندوستان کی سب سے زیادہ بیک ورڈ سٹیٹ ہے۔ ری ایکشنریز وہاں کے اُن ایملائیڈ ہوتے کی بے چھلی کا فائدہ اٹھا کر اڑیسہ سہیلنگ لوگوں اور بلنگ سہیلنگ

[شری اسحاق سلیمانی]

لوگوں کو آپس میں لڑا رہے ہیں،
میں اُمید کرتا ہوں کہ اربسہ کو
ترقی دینے کے لئے اور خاص طور سے
وہاں کی کرپشن کو مٹانے کے لئے
فوری طور پر قدم اٹھائے جائیں گے۔ اگر
وہاں بھجپو پیڈائٹک جمہوں کے
خلاف قدم نہ اٹھائے گئے اور ان کی
کرپشن اور ان کی بدعنوانیوں کو سامنے
لاکر پیپلز کورٹ پر سامنے نہیں رکھا
کیا تو شاید وہ ستمیت کبھی بھی
کرپشن اور بدعنوانیوں سے بچ نہیں
سکیں گی۔]

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul):
Sir, I rise to speak on the subject
under discussion. Within the few
minutes that you have allotted to
me, I wish to refer to some urgent
matters concerning the State of
Orissa....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Within
these Supplementary Demands.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Yes, Sir.

When the President's rule is extended for another term, I wish to first of all point out that the State administration, despite the little overhauling, it has gone through very recently, even then its move is very slow indeed when it comes to the disposal of routine revenue cases. Both the judiciary and the executive branches of the administration suffer from lethargy and inaction. Therefore, I strongly recommend that there is a positive need to gear up procedural, rather the procedure of disposal of cases so that the people are not put to unnecessary hardship and harassment. This would definitely bring a great satisfaction to the people at large.

Of equal importance is, Sir, public health and its administration. The second point I wish to say within the few minutes I have in this. In fact there is always a great scope and need for improving hospital facilities in the State. Many villages have not yet even now get proper medical aid and facilities and what we see is that where there are hospitals, there aren't adequate qualified doctors according to the number of beds in the hospitals and where there are both, there are not enough medicines. All these are structural and administrative problems and need to be streamlined very soon, and the work followed up rather vigorously. I do hope that the Government will take steps immediately in the matter in the right direction to alleviate the misery of the people. 'Misery'—why I say is this: that even otherwise, they are suffering from malnutrition, disease and poverty and above all inflation.

Again I came to another point, if you permit me, to the development of power energy in that State. According to recent statistics—I think some hon. friends have already said it on an earlier occasion—in the State of Orissa 80 per cent of the villages are not having electricity in spite of the availability of potential resources of power development. In this case, Sir, I have been given to understand that the the power available from the power projects in Orissa is not distributed at all to the rural areas. The power is used by the large industries in urban areas depriving the rural people of its benefit. I am not saying that the industries should not use power but what I want to emphasize is that bold policy decisions in this regard are needed to ensure the availability of power in plenty to all the consumers, both in the rural and urban areas. Sir, it is in this context I suggest that the Government should encourage small-sized coalbased thermal stations in various parts of the State. Once electricity gets into the

villages there will be development. The agro-industries in scores and hundreds will spring up there. I hope that the State's programme of electrification particularly in the rural areas will be accelerated by the present Administration and that too, without further delay.

Now I wish to refer to the demand of Rs. 15 lakhs for Lift Irrigation. I do not know whether money is set aside for the canals which feed lift irrigation facilities. I know for one that the renovation work of the old D. P. Canal in the subdivision of Deogarh has been going on for a long period of time. The progress of this project which will greatly benefit the farmers has been very slow. Sir, something should be done to complete it quickly. It will surely benefit the people immensely. Something should be done in this regard, and I am sure, if it is done, the people will be very much satisfied.

Lastly I wish to say this. I hope the administrative machinery of the State will become over-vigilant and I hope it will become a development-oriented apparatus. I am sure, with the expertise available now and with proper encouragement to the staff, the State of Orissa will make good progress in the years that lie ahead.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the supplementary demands for the year 1973-74 in respect of the State of Orissa, I would like to say a few words on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. It is a well known fact that Orissa is a most backward State of our country. I just recollect Sir, the review of the book "Ministers Misconduct" that appeared in the Times of India of yesterday. It was stated in the review that the succession of corrupt Ministries in the State of Orissa was a main factor for the economic

backwardness of the State of Orissa. Now, the State is under President's rule and I would like to refer to some aspect of development of Orissa.

Sir, the Chilka lake holds bright prospects for fishery development and as a matter of fact a scheme for that purpose was formulated with an outlay of Rs. 13 crores some years ago. World also showed interest in the implementation of the scheme. However, much progress has not been made. It would appear that the Central Government has not taken keen interest in the development of fisheries in the Chilka lake. I would point out that fish is consumed by all the people of Orissa. I would like to know therefore the reasons for the delay in the implementation and completion of the Chilka lake fisheries development scheme.

Sir, a composite Chilka Lake Development Scheme was also formulated with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores. For many years the State Government has been approaching the Central Government to take over this as a national project. I would like to know as the reaction of the Central Government to take it over as a national project. If the fisheries development scheme alone is implemented it would mean employment to one lakh people of State of Orissa. I would therefore urge upon the Central Government to ensure speedy implementation of this scheme.

Sir, the economic backwardness of Orissa is evidenced by the fact that the per capita income per day is just about 40 Paisa. More than 85 per cent of the people of Orissa live below poverty line and suffer from untold miseries. 1.80 crores of people out of the total population of 2.20 crores have an income as miserable as 40 Paisa per day.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Sir, the number of industrial workers of the entire State is about 71,000. This number does not even amount to more than 1 per cent of the total population, which goes to show the object backwardness of the State. This being so Sir, you will be astonished to know that as many as 1,38,000 man days were lost due to strikes in a year. The State Government has failed even to solve the demands of these 71,000 industrial workers. Though the ruling party engages its attention to the political issues of the State, it does not show the same amount of interest in solving the chronic problems of the people of Orissa.

Sir, the unfortunate of Orissa is frequently visited by cyclones and as a result lakhs of people are effected every year. I would like to draw your attention to demand No. 23 of the Supplementary demands. Under the head Public Health budget provision for the year 1973-74 was made for Rs. 7.47 crores. Finding this amount inadequate the Government have come forward with an additional demand of Rs 34.93 lakhs under this Head. This provision is made for giving medical aid to the common people. For starting cooperative dispensaries in the State an amount of Rs. 4.68 lakhs has been sought under this Demand. This only shows that till today, after 25 years of independence, the State Governments including that of the so called progressive Government of Shrimati Nandni Satpathy, no cooperative dispensary has been set up.

Sir, for training of multipurpose basic health workers a provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been made. Sir, the annual bill of a Central Cabinet Minister for telephone, water and electricity comes to more than 1½ lakhs of rupees. This being so it is amusing to see that such a small provision has been made for a purpose which is necessary for the health of the people of the State of Orissa.

Sir, we welcome the decision of the State Government to take over kendu

leaf trade. However I would appeal to the Government to see that the malpractices that are prevalent in the trade are checked.

In the end I would only say that looking at the provisions made in the Supplementary Demands that the entire exercise is only an eye wash and the lot of the people of Orissa would remain as miserable as it is today.

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे केवल एक बात कहनी है। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि उड़ीसा राज्य में बहुत प्राचीन और ऐतिहासिक मन्दिर हैं जैसे जगन्नाथ का मन्दिर है, लिंगराज मन्दिर है, भुवनेश्वर के पास राजा रानी मन्दिर है और इसी तरह कोर्णाक का भी विश्वविख्यात सूर्य मन्दिर है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन मन्दिरों को और इन मन्दिरों में जो शिल्प और जो कला है उस को एक नष्ट करने का सिलसिला चल रहा है। एक ओर महाकाल उस को खत्म कर रहा है और दूसरी ओर समाज-द्रोही और स्वार्थी तत्व मतियों की चोरी कर के उन को काट कर विदेशियों को बेचने का काम कर रहे हैं। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इन मन्दिरों की ओर उन में जो शिल्प है, जो कला है उस की रक्षा करने के लिए कोई समुचित कदम उठाएंगे ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for grants of Orissa that have been placed on the Table of the House. I want to point out one thing in the Supplementary Demands that the Government of Orissa not allocated even Re. 1 for the tribal development. But the Government have allocated money for the education and health.

Yesterday, my hon. friends from Orissa, who spoke, mentioned about the health scheme and the schools which would be constructed in 1973-74, in the tribal areas. But it has not

been stated how many schools will be constructed in the tribal areas and how many hospitals will be opened there?

Just now, my hon. friend Shri Arjun Sethi referred to the proposal of Government of Orissa about the transfer of the management and administration of the tribal schools from the Tribal Welfare Department to the Education Department. But I have always been pressing before Government that if the education of the tribals is to be improved, then more and more hostels should be opened where there are colleges and the high schools in the State.

I find in the Government papers that there is a proposal to transfer the administration and management of these schools from the Tribal Welfare Department to the Education Department. I strongly appeal to Government that this transfer should not be done, but instead more money should be allocated to the Welfare Department because then only the education of the tribals will improve.

In Koraput district, the Government of Orissa had formulated a scheme under which each L.P.R.U.P. school teacher in a tribal areas would have to pass an examination in tribal language. For the last two years, this examination has not been held. The teachers are now making a demand for this and they have sent me a letter to the effect that they would stage a hunger-strike unless their demand is met.

Because of the delay on the part of the Government of Orissa, they have not gone for the tribal language examination nor have they received the increment. I, therefore, plead with the Government that they must consider this so that the strike could be called off.

The district of Koraput figures in Parliament very often. The development of Koraput district has been referred to by my hon. friends here yesterday. We talk about big projects and big things relating to Orissa, but Koraput being mainly a tribal district, it is very essential that Government should take steps to develop it. From the Supplementary Demands, I find that they have not allocated even a single paisa for the development of the tribal area. I hope that more money will be sanctioned to the tribal districts of Orissa by which the lot of the tribals could be improved.

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK (Phulbani):
While discussing about the supplementary budget of Orissa, I want to say something about Phulbani district. Phulbani is the most backward district in the Orissa State. There are only very few railway lines there. The backwardness of the people is attempted to be perpetuated by not allowing schools to grow there. Wherever there were schools, proper care has not been taken to retain them. Schools are being held in thatched houses and for want of proper repairs, many of these schools are in dilapidated condition. Money is not being sanctioned even to repair these thatched houses. I demand that there should be a sufficient number of schools in the whole district, so that the indifference to this district can be compensated. Till such compensation is achieved, Phulbani district should get grants in order to come up with more advanced districts in the field of education.

Public health has equally been ignored because for want of public health arrangements, malaria is very much prevalent and number of people die every of it. The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been discontinued in the districts. The number of hospitals is very small. There is only one mission hospital in Gundayagiri which has been doing very

(Shri Baksi Nagak)

good work of course, but that does not go to the credit of the Government. I have repeatedly been writing for a doctor in the Belghar hospital but my letter has not been properly attended to by the Health department under the President's rule. A doctor has not yet been sent. You would appreciate that a hospital without a doctor is as good as a plane without a pilot. The entire welfare grant from the State Welfare Department is going to the medical department of the State, the money being siphoned off through TA and DA of the officers instead of being used for the purpose for which it is meant. The doctor was to be maintained from this welfare grant. I hope immediate attention would be given to this problem.

Unlike other districts of Orissa, Phulbani has no lift irrigation project at all. It is a matter of shame that after 25 years of independence, there is not a minor irrigation project worth the name in the district. Some of those which were given to the Congress contractors are no more functioning because the funds meant for the project were eaten up by the Congressmen. I demand that the district of Phulbani should be brought on par with other districts.

Flat land is not available because Phulbani is a hilly district. The poor innocent tribals and Harijans labour hard without any grudge for their livelihood in the forest. By taking recourse to shifting cultivation in the village forest areas, the slopes in the hills are also put to use as in Himachal Pradesh. But unlike in Himachal Pradesh, where the forest officers are sympathetic towards the peasants, in the Phulbani district, the forest and revenue officers take full advantage of the innocence and poverty of the people and harass them, sometimes asking for bribes beyond the capacity of the peasants to pay. I demand that this harassment should immediately

be stopped and they should be permitted to carry on the age-old cultivation.

In the matter of share capital to co-operative organisations, taccavi loans which used to be available even before the nationalisation of banks have been stopped. Despite the *garibi hatao* programme of the great Prime Minister, if the Congress Party has any sympathy for the poor, they must make it evident through their actions and not through mere slogans. Here is a test. If they want the poor, innocent Adibasis and Harijans and backward people not to be exploited by unscrupulous moneylenders, let them come to their aid and advance money liberally to facilitate the cultivation work; otherwise, let me understand the evil intentions of this Government and the hollowness of their slogan of nationalisation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this brief debate. As the House is aware, the budget of the Orissa Government was presented to Parliament in March, 1973, and pending the passing of the budget, a vote on account for a period of four months from April to July was obtained. Thereafter, in July, 1973, the budget was passed by Parliament. In the meantime, the need has arisen for the State Government to incur expenditure on new instruments of service in excess of the provision already made, and that is why we have come before this House with these supplementary demands. The supplementary demands presented to Parliament involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 298.12 lakhs, of which Rs. 271.42 lakhs are on revenue account and Rs. 26.70 lakhs are on capital account.

During the discussion of the budget, I had occasion to extensively reply to many of the points that the

hon. Members had raised. Now, I will continue myself to some of the points that they have raised, particularly those pertaining to the supplementary demands for which we have sought appropriation.

Mention has been made about the Lift Irrigation Corporation, and a number of Members have referred to this. They have also referred to the staff now employed in the lift irrigation directorate. It has been decided by the Government that the Lift Irrigation Corporation, on coming into existence, will take over all this staff now working in the existing lift irrigation directorate. It is also said that the lift irrigation pumps should be energised and given current. By the end of 1968-69, 306 lift irrigation projects had been completed. By 1972-73, 322 more projects were completed, and in the non-Plan scheme, 453 projects have been completed. Funds amounting to Rs. 49 lakhs have been provided in the current year for completion of incomplete works and for taking up more lift irrigation pumps.

Mention was also made about the payment of grant by the State Government to the non-Government colleges, and mention was made about the position of the lectures in the Khurda College. This grant has since been released and the lecturers have resumed their work and the classes are going on smoothly.

A point was also made about the salvaging of the cyclone-affected trees. A doubt was raised whether it will be possible to recover an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs by the sale of salvaged trees. Now, I am informed that even last year, the State Government or rather the forest authorities have been able to earn about Rs. 20 lakhs out of the sale of the salvaged trees. It was also said that there is no provision in these supplementary demands for the implementation of land reforms. I may inform the House that in the budget itself, a provision

has been made and the staff is already in position and they will be able to complete the work of the implementation of land reforms.

A point was made by Shri Surendra Mohanty about some corruption cases having been withdrawn by the former Chief Minister. I was trying to collect the facts, and as far as my present information goes, I am informed that the former Chief Minister did not pass any such orders at all on those corruption cases. These are some of the specific points which the hon. Members had raised.

It was also said that there is a shortage of power as far as the rural areas are concerned. This is a major point as far as the development of Orissa is concerned. Power has to be given if the development has to go with some tempo and speed. It has to be taken up more speedily. But already over 7,300 villages have been electrified and over 3,000 villages are being electrified during 1973-74 and in the fifth Plan it is proposed to electrify 15,000 villages.

15.00 hrs.

These are some of the specific points which the hon. Members have raised in relation to the supplementary demands for grants for Orissa. Many other general points such as the backwardness of Orissa, the need for the development of Orissa, the progress in respect of various projects in Orissa, etc. were put forward and I have replied to them at the time of the last budget discussion and I do not propose to take them up again now. With these few remarks I commend these demands for acceptance by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A number of cut motions have been moved by various Members; I shall put all of them together to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 10, were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 11, 23, 24A, 31, 34 and 55."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Supplementary Demands for Grants (Orissa), which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMANDS NO. 1—ELECTIONS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE HOME DEPARTMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,66,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Elections and other Expenditure relating to the Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 11—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Education Department'."

DEMAND NO. 23—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a Supplementary sum not Exceeding Rs. 34,93,000 be granted

to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 24A—LIFT IRRIGATION

"That a Supplementary sum not Exceeding Rs. 14,58,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Lift Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 31—FOREST

"That a Supplementary sum not Exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 34—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not Exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Urban Development Department'."

DEMAND NO. 55—SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION AND LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION

"That a Supplementary sum not Exceeding Rs. 26,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa

to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'share Capital Contribution and Loans to Co-operative Organisations'."

15.02 hrs.

ORISSA APPROPRIATION (No. 3)
BILL,* 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1973-74.

MR. DEUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1973-74."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

'That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS† FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR), 1973-74

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the supplementary demands for grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Manipur for 1973-74.

DEMAND No. 18—AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not Exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries'."

*Published in Gazette of India extraordinary. Part II Sec. 2, dated 28.8.73.

† Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 24A—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations'."

DEMAND NO. 44—LOANS AND ADVANCES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,97,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Loans and Advances'."

The demands are before the House.
Shri Tombi Singh,

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Sir, I support these supplementary demands. These demands are for a meagre amount of Rs. 43 lakhs to meet the expenditure required for the crash programme for the employment of educated youth. It is mentioned here that a number of departments have made a programme for expanding the employment facilities to half a million educated youths. Although the amount involved is small the issue is very urgent and important because of the burning problem of educated unemployed in Manipur. A large number of them are under-employed and are without employment. A large number of colleges and schools produce every year a large number of educated boys and girls. The nature

of the educational system and the employment facilities available in that State are such that these boys and girls are thrown to their fate and State's economic system or economic resources could not come to their rescue. Ultimately there are very dangerous implications of such a situation. One danger is that such youths may join the extremist elements either in the hill areas or in the valley. As you know, in this strategic State, the situation has been very sensitive and it is not known how long this situation will continue, particularly in the hill area. So, it is in the interest of national integration as well as in the interest of the social and economic development of the State and the political stabilisation of this border State that ample facilities for employment of youths shall have to be found. Only then the political situation in the State will have some improvement.

Although a small amount has been provided, it is understood that the amount will be left at the disposal of a number of departments, viz. education, agriculture, veterinary etc. The important question is whether the present organisational machinery available in the different departments will be able to handle the special programmes. Experience so far is that in some of the departments, the performance has been very discouraging. I would like to make particular mention of the performance of the education department. It is one of the departments having the maximum employment facilities and handling lion's share of money allotted to the State. Next perhaps to the PWD and of course the police department, education department is a very important and major department. The performance of this department in the employment sector and utilisation of funds allotted to it has been very discouraging. For instance, there is a large number of schools upgraded from junior high school to high school or from middle school to full-fledged high school or

from lower primary to upper primary school etc., without providing additional staff. There are two aspects. Either there are no funds or, in spite of availability of funds, necessary staff is not appointed either due to delay in the processing by the appointment machinery. Whatever maybe the case, the implications are that employment facilities which should have been normally extended are delayed on the one hand and on the other the students are denied the facilities which they should normally receive. In any case, such a delay should not take place.

Another instance of poor performance of this department is this. According to the special scheme evolved by the Centre for the non-Hindi areas in respect of Hindi teachers, there is provision for 200 teachers. During the last one year of the rule of the ULP Ministry, it is not known whether they diverted the funds to some other head or misused them. These Hindi teachers were not appointed.

The result is that in spite of the plight of the young boys and girls who are educated and who are crying for employment, the department having funds at their disposal given by the Centre with very specific instructions that this should be used for appointment of Hindi teachers in spite of the fact that schools are crying for more Hindi teachers, they are not being appointed. Since it is in the background of this performance that we are discussing today this crash programme, demands for which we are going to pass, I would say that the amount should be well-utilized by all departments and particularly the Education Department should improve their performance and see that the last paise allotted to them is utilized properly.

Coming to other departments like agriculture, veterinary and industries, according to my information there is a large number of vacancies in those departments, particularly in the co-

operative department. For some reason or other the posts are not being filled up and the appointments are being delayed. One of the results is that loans extended to the agricultural sector by the State co-operative department are yet to be recovered. On the other hand, employment facilities are denied to a large number of youths. I would request the State Government to see that all the vacancies in all the departments, whether gazetted or non-gazetted, should be filled up in order that the administration can function effectively. It will also solve the unemployment problem to some extent.

In the sensitive area the youth must have some form of employment, either in the form of training for which the Government extends some stipends or part-time employment so that they do not fall into the hands of the extremists. Now the youths have tremendous enthusiasm and aspiration for the new trends that are coming up in the world today in various fields. The educated young boys and girls must be made fit to live a happy life in the present day society. First of all, they must be provided employment. Now the departments in charge of various welfare measures are not able to handle the money or make sufficient provision for the welfare of the young boys and girls. In either case it is not a very encouraging trend. I would, therefore, suggest that during the time of the President's Rule, the Government of India should try to build a new structure on the ashes that were left by the highly-corrupt ULP Ministry.

In order to build up a healthy administration and, also in order to open channels for employment and economic developments in different spheres of society, I think, the Government will have to take very special care at this particular juncture.

One point more I would like to make and then I conclude. We are discussing today the problem of unemployment. One thing which strikes those

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

of us who know the economic and social life in Manipur is the weaving industry in which every family is involved. If we talk of employment, if we talk of establishing the economic and social life of the people in Manipur, this particular industry of weaving which is a matter of concern to every family in Manipur, big or small, high or low, this industry has to be sustained, maintained and developed. Any programme of employment in Manipur should pay special attention to this industry because today this industry, as I had an opportunity to point out on other occasions, survives only on the sentimental support of the people not by any economic value. If the Government does not give a little more and very realistic financial and economic support to this profession, by giving cheap yarn, by organising and coordinating the marketing sector and also by organising and coordinating production centres, and by making a good flow of the products to all the emporia opened all over the country, then the talk of employment, the talk of developing society in the economic sphere will be quite meaningless and irrelevant. The Industries Deptt. must have separate director and task force for handlooms.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, Sir, that this particular industry which concerns every family in Manipur should receive the highest attention of the Government. Only then, it will mean something purposeful.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Manipur.

श्री सुल्ल बेब प्रसद वर्मा (नवादा) :
मणिपुर सरकार के व्यय के लिए जो अनुपूरक भाग रखी गई है इनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैंने सोचा था कि इन अनुपूरक मांगों में ऐसी व्यवस्थाएँ जरूर होंगी जिसने विशेष रूप से मणिपुर जो बोडर का राज्य है, वहाँ ला एंड आर्डर की प्राबलम बराबर बनी रहती है, कोई अनुदान की मांग की जाएगी ताकि वहाँ के वे शिक्षित और अशिक्षित जो बेरोजगार हैं वे रोजगार में आ कर इस समय जो शान्ति व्यवस्था बाधक कभी कभी बन जाते हैं, बाधक न बने और उनका कल्याण हो। ये डिमांड्स बहुत छोटी सी हैं। सात लाख रुपये तो फिशरीज के लिए मांगे गए हैं, 19 लाख रुपये शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए मांगे गए हैं और शेष ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए मांगे गए हैं।

मुझे मणिपुर की स्थिति का तथा वहाँ की समस्याओं को कुछ असें से अध्ययन करने का मौका मिला है। मैंने इस दृष्टिकोण से भी अध्ययन किया है कि आखिर मणिपुर राज्य ला एंड आर्डर के मामले में अव्यवस्थित क्यों है, क्यों वहाँ इस तरह की समस्या है? उसके दायरे में मुझे जाने का मौका भी मिला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ की स्थिति ऐसी है कि वहाँ सिवाय कृषि के जिस पर 85 प्रतिशत लोगों का जीवन निर्भर करता है, विकास के बिना उस इलाके का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है 85 प्रतिशत में भी एक एकड़ से नीचे भूमि रखने वालों की संख्या सब से अधिक है। वहाँ की खेती बहुत अविकसित स्थिति में है। वह हिलो एरिया है और उस के कारण हम ने कृषि को वैज्ञानिक ढंग से करने के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई व्यावहारिक कदम नहीं उठाया है। आखिर एक एकड़ जमीन से लोग अपनी जीविका का निर्वाह कैसे कर सकते हैं? इस का परिणाम यह है कि वहाँ शिक्षित और अशिक्षित दोनों लोगों में बेरोजगारी है, हालांकि वहाँ के पुरुष और स्त्री शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में आगे बढ़े हुए हैं। दस लाख की पापुलेशन के इस राज्य में अशान्ति इस लिए है कि शिक्षित और अशिक्षित दोनों लोगों की जीविका का एक मात्र

साधन खेती है और वह विकसित नहीं हुई है। इस लिए हतोत्साहित हो कर उन की प्रवृत्ति झलत कामों की ओर हो गई है।

आज वह इलाका खेती उद्योग और रोजगार के मामले में पिछड़ा हुआ है। आज वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन है और राष्ट्रपति शासन को समुचित योजनायें बना कर मार्गदर्शन करना चाहिए और इस रुपये का सदुपयोग करना चाहिए, ताकि वहां के लोग निराश हो कर गलत कामों में न पड़ें। इस रुपये के माध्यम से हम वहां ऐसे कामों को शुरू करें, जिस से उस क्षेत्र का विकास हो और हम वहां के लोगों का विश्वास प्राप्त कर सकें अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो मुझे भय है कि हम उस इलाके को ला एंड आर्डर के मामले में कभी कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकेंगे। कुछ दिनों बाद वहां चुनाव होंगे और जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों की सरकार बनेगी। राष्ट्रपति शासन को कृषि, उद्योग और शिक्षा आदि के क्षेत्र में ऐसी मार्गदर्शन योजनायें प्रारम्भ करनी चाहिए, ताकि आने वाली सरकारें वहां उन के आधार पर कार्य करें और अपने राज्य की विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकें। इस प्रकार हमें मणिपुर के लोगों का विश्वास प्राप्त करने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

मणिपुर में कृषि के विकास के लिए कोई बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें नहीं हैं, बल्कि सिर्फ एक योजना—लोकतक हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक योजना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि टेक्निकल हैंड्स और पैसे की कमी के कारण उस योजना का काम सुरू रूप से नहीं हो रहा है। इस कमी के कारण वहां दस किलोमीटर का चैनल भी आज तक नहीं बन सका है। इस योजना से बिजली भी पैदा होगी और लगभग साठ हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई भी होगी, जिस से कृषि का विकास हो सकेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस योजना को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त पैसा दिया जाये और उपयुक्त लोगों की नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था की जाये।

मणिपुर राज्य में खेती के बाद जीविका का एक मात्र साधन बीविंग उद्योग है, जिस की हालत आज बड़ी दयनीय है। बुनकरों को समय पर सूत नहीं मिलता है, उन्हें सूत के लिए अधिक कीमत देनी पड़ती है और उस के पैदा किये हुए कपड़े के लिए मार्केट भी अच्छी नहीं है। वहां की कृषि अविकसित है और उद्योग के लिए भी पूरे साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इस लिए उस क्षेत्र के शिक्षित और अशिक्षित दोनों बेकार हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को बीविंग उद्योग का विकास करना चाहिए, ताकि वहां के लोगों को इस उद्योग के माध्यम से भी रोजगार मिल सके। वहां बुनकर सहकारिता के आधार पर भी काम करते हैं और कुछ व्यक्तिगत रूप में भी काम करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस उद्योग को पूर्णतया सहकारिता के आधार पर चलाना चाहिए, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिले। इसलिए सहकारिता को आर्थिक सहायता दे कर उस को मजबूत करना चाहिए और इस दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए।

वहां पर फ़िजरीज, मत्स्य-पालन, भी जीविका का एक साधन है। उस का भी समुचित विकास नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन सरकार द्वारा दिये गये विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि सरकार का ध्यान उधर गया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस राज्य में रोड कम्युनिकेशन की कमी के कारण भी वहां की शान्ति और मुख्यबत्त्या की स्थिति बड़ी जटिल है। मुझे सूचना मिली है कि वहां

श्री सुख देव प्रसाद बर्मा
 के बिद्रोही लोग बर्मा के रास्ते चीन जाते हैं और
 वहां से ट्रेनिंग ले कर आते हैं। आवागमन के
 साधनों की कमी के कारण सरकार की
 मशीनरी अपना काम करने में असमर्थ रहती
 है। मणिपुर सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी एक
 महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। इसलिए वहां के कम्युनि-
 केशन के विकास की ओर सरकार को ध्यान
 देना चाहिए था। मूल बजट में इस के लिए
 कुछ व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन उस राज्य के
 सामरिक महत्व को देखते हुए वह पर्याप्त
 नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुपूरक बजट का
 समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI PAOKAI HAKIP (Outer Ma-
 nipur): At the outset, I thank the hon.
 Minister for bringing these Supple-
 mentary Demands for Grants for
 Manipur. I hope this will be the
 last occasion when the House would
 discuss the Supplementary Demands
 concerning Manipur.

While supporting the Supplemen-
 tary Demands for Grants in respect
 of my State of Manipur, I would like
 to say a few words only. The first
 point I would like to mention in this
 respect is, as you know very well,
 the progress in Manipur is not upto
 the mark because of lack of efforts on
 the part of the Government as well
 as the Centre. No doubt many steps
 have been taken but these steps have
 not been implemented.

The second problem is the prob-
 lem of unemployment. For the so-
 lution of this problem, not much has
 been done so far and the suffering of
 the students, the educated people in
 the State has increased and, as my
 friend has pointed out very correctly,
 if the State Government as well as
 the Central Government do not give
 very deep attention to this problem,
 the problem may attain very big di-
 mensions and even a time may come

when it will be very difficult to solve.
 It is high time that whatever schemes
 are there in the minds of the Govern-
 ment should be expeditiously imple-
 mented.

About public health, in Manipur
 the situation regarding hospitals and
 public health generally is very poor
 and the people—especially in the
 hill areas—are suffering from diseases.
 A number of deaths would have
 been successfully avoided had these
 facilities been there. The need for
 this is very great and I plead that
 Government should direct its atten-
 tion to this factor, towards improv-
 ing the health of the people living
 in the hill areas by opening more dis-
 pensaries, hospitals and so on, to im-
 prove the health of the people. Along
 with opening of hospitals and schools
 there should be very good communi-
 cation facilities. The successful im-
 plementation of all these programmes
 depends upon good communications.
 Unless there is a good mode of com-
 munication facilities and a network
 of good roads any programme that
 is in the mind of the Government
 will not be successfully implemented.
 Therefore, road and communicaiton
 is a very important aspect.

Regarding Agriculture I would like
 to mention that about 80 per cent of
 the people of Manipur are dependent
 upon agriculture. But agricultural
 production till today is very very
 primitive. That is to say, no modern
 methods have been introduced so far.
 Government should look into this as-
 pect. Agriculture should be moder-
 nised so that the production of the
 State will go up and the State could
 become self-sufficient. Manipur had
 experienced very serious drought
 condition last year. Had these facili-
 ties been there the situation would
 have been prevented to some extent.
 Due to the conditions of poverty and
 non-availability of all these facilities
 there, the condition of the people de-
 teriorated. This is one of the impor-
 tant aspects of the problem. I do
 not see adequate provision made in

these Supplementary Demands for Grants. Had there been more provision in this regard, I would have been more happy in this respect. I do hope that Government will see to it that this aspect of the problem is taken into consideration. I hope that Government will see to it that the welfare of the people is not neglected in any manner. I hope necessary provision will be made in the coming Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The employment problem should be solved immediately as otherwise, as I have stated a short while ago, this will stand in the way of the progress of the people of this region as a whole.

As regards opening of schools, I would like to draw your kind attention to one thing. We have a number of schools starting from lower primary schools upto higher secondary schools. But, a large number of them are waiting for the grants in-aid. It has also been brought to the notice of the Government that adequate funds should be provided for for this purpose. So long as the schools remain unaided, the progress in the field of education will be very much retarded. The Government should provide money for the development of education in this part of the country.

Lastly I would like to draw your attention to this demand. There is no provision made by the Minister for the refugee people, last time when I was speaking on the demands for grants I drew the attention of the hon. Minister to this aspect of the matter. But so far, nothing has been done for the purpose of helping the refugee people. I would like to draw the Minister's attention once again and to tell me as to what has been done for the refugee people who are suffering very much for want of financial assistance.

With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): If you will permit me, I shall be able to make a few points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But please confine yourself to this Demand—Crash Programme for the educated unemployed.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to intervene in this debate and to say a few words regarding the additional demand for Crash Programme for the educated unemployed.

Last week, I had the occasion to say in so many words that the people in Manipur were considerably neglected in respect of several matters and educationally as also economically. Now that the opportunity has come to me again I want to stress this and request the hon. Minister to see that the financial assistance is made available to the people of Manipur in a more massive way than what has been provided for in the budget. When I was in Manipur sometime back, I found that a large number of people who were going to colleges were being graduated but were waiting in vain for a decent job. I happened to meet quite a number of students and professors and I got the impression that although their educational facilities were steadily expanding, somehow they were not able to get the necessary jobs as far as possible within the area itself. Therefore, I would like this particular aspect to be stressed. Last time the Minister of State for Home Affairs said that the State of Manipur suffered very much from lack of proper communications. It is not easy for the people of this area to go out of Manipur State to other parts of India.

Naturally, there is necessity for them to remain in their own State and have jobs. So, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that jobs for educated unemployed be increased in such a

[Shri P. V. Mavalankar]

way that young people who get educated do not feel frustrated on the major ground of not being employed soon.

I would also like to mention one other matter with your permission, namely that when I happened to see a good medical hospital there which has recently been put up and which is coming up, and where students are also being trained and a medical college is being put up, somehow, the impression that I got even during my brief visit, and I dare say that it is not an incorrect impression, was that the facilities available to the medical students in the college as well as the hospital were very inadequate. Therefore, I am afraid that even though these boys and girls may get graduated from the medical college there, they will not be able to come on a par with their fellow-students and graduates from other medical colleges in other parts of India. If a particular student in any part of the country undergoes medical education, why should he be given lesser facilities or lesser equipment is merely because he happens to be in a far off place? After all, a degree, whether it is MBBS or MS etc. whether it be from Manipur, Gujarat or Madras or Punjab is the same. Therefore, I feel what the students of that medical college should also be given greater facilities in terms of equipment and in terms of better doctors and better qualified teachers in that college so that these students when they are out of the college after their graduation do not suffer again from the same perennial problem that we have doctors but they are unemployed.

These were the points to which I wanted to invite the attention of the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I am thankful to the Members who have briefly taken part in this debate. Only last month, this House had passed the Manipur budget,

and most of the points that hon. Members have raised were raised by them last time also, when I had given extensive replies to them.

These Demands are three in all, two of them relate to the crash programme to provide employment opportunities for an additional half a million educated unemployed, and one third item relates to the extension of the potato farm for which Rs. 7 lakhs has been asked for. The entire expenditure of Rs. 43 lakhs will be financed by assistance from the Central Government and the North Eastern Council. Thus, no net additional outgo from the Consolidated Fund of the State is involved.

The hon. Members from Manipur particularly have raised certain very specific points. All that I can assure them of is that I shall pass on these things to the Home Ministry as well as to the State Government, since they are specific points which have been made by them.

It has been said, particularly by Shri Mavalankar now, that for the development of an area like Manipur, a very massive investment is necessary, for building the infra-structure, for improving the communication facilities, for electricity and for various other development activities, so that the State could advance with the other States. These points were raised during the last occasion when the budget for Manipur as discussed, and I had given specific replies to many of the points that hon. Members had raised.

Shri Mavalankar has raised two important points. Coming from a very backward area, much more distant than Manipur, I could understand some of these problems. It is very peculiar that even in the smaller areas like Manipur or the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where education is to be expanded, the moment we expand education, we are faced with the problem of educated unemployed, because the

necessary industrial infrastructure does not get built as quickly as the education spreads.

He also spoke about doctors and medical colleges. That is another problem which were facing in Manipur. It is very difficult to persuade doctors from other parts of the country to go there, to those backward areas.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Give them some incentives.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Even by giving incentives, there are certain difficulties we are facing. The special requirement of these out-of-the way areas have to be kept in mind. Some provision has been made in the budget itself and some other schemes will have to be worked out.

With these words, I commend the budget to the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof;

Demands Nos. 18, 24A and 44".

The motion was adopted.

15.47 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE— BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha on the 9th May, 1973, namely:—

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

On the last occasion, Shri M. C. Daga, was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): Regarding the discussion on this Bill, I have requested that it be postponed because so many amendments have been tabled by the hon. Minister. Last time, Shri Madhu Limaye raised a point....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have your letter. Your points are there. Why do you want to speak?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You read it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will dispose it of, as also the point of Prof. Dandavate. He does not have to speak. t

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There is one more aspect that has come up. Let me clarify.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I may recall that in the last session. I had raised a point of order on these line, firstly, before the Bill came to this House, it was placed before the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not repeat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is one more point. It was processed by the Joint Committee. It considered that. In the draft, those clause were not there; after a lot of discussion, sub-clauses (10), (11) and (12) were added. In the Report of the Joint Committee, there is no minute of dissent. Propriety demanded that on behalf of the Treasury Benches no amendment seeking the deletion of these clauses would be moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are repeating the same argument.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The next point—there is a link with that, the further point and another aspect of the same point of order is this. In the Rajya Sabha, (10), (11) and (12) were deleted. I want to know whether it is open to any member in this House to seek by an amendment to introduce those clauses again or whether you would take a technical position that if these amendments are moved, that would mean re-introducing (10), (11) and (12); probably those amendments are not to the principal Act and, therefore, they cannot be moved. I would like to know whether it is open to any member in this House to introduce an amendment seeking reintroduction of sub-clause (10), (11) and (12) to cl. 407.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will first take up the objection raised by Shri Joarder. I have his letter here. But I would like to point out what has stated in the letter is not factually correct. I will explain how.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Let him first explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have his letter. I am referring to his letter and Shri Bhattacharyya's letter also. He has stated in his letter there:

"As you know, the last session, its discussion was postponed on the ground...."

Then he brings in the question of the Penal Code and all that sort of thing.

What I want to say is that factually it is not correct. This discussion on the last occasion was not postponed on this ground. It was adjourned or postponed because some other subjects intervened, they came in between and it could not be completed in the last session.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I have the proceedings of the House here....

There was no decision of the House to postpone this discussion. The discussion was inconclusive because of want of time and because other subjects came in between. That was the factual position.

With regard to your objection—the objection that you raised last time and you are raising it here again—you say that because the Indian Penal Code Bill has been introduced here and has been referred to the Joint Committee, these two Bills are, according to you, interlinked. And —this is hypothetical—if, suppose, there are changes in the Indian Penal Code Bill when it is passed into an Act—this is only a procedure—then you say that it would be necessary to bring changes in this Bill again. That is your point. Now, as far as that is concerned, I think these are two separate Bills. One is not dependent on the other. The Minister on the last occasion has replied to the point and said, if necessary at all—it is again an extremely hypothetical question; it may or may not—after the Indian Penal Code Bill has been passed and is adopted and becomes an Act, if necessary at all, it is going to be very marginal. That is number one; that is what he said. Even if it is marginal, it is open to this House—there is nothing to bar it—to come forward again with an amendment to this Law. Because something hypothetical may happen in the future and the discussion should be held up—I do not think it is valid argument.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: I have something more to say. I have not been able to explain the actual position because I was not present at that time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any- way, let me finish. With regard to Prof. Dandavate's point, in the first place, I would like to say that it is not customary for us here, while discussing anything, any Bill, to refer to what goes on in the other House. I am just pointing out the procedure. It is not customary. Of course, you can seek the permission of the Speaker to refer to the proceedings or what is said in the other House, if you want to develop a point of procedure that is correct. You have not said that. (*Interruptions*). But even so, on the last occasion I had permitted you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had requested you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not in writing it was verbal. I had allowed you on the last occasion because I thought you were developing a point of procedure.

The second thing that I would like to say is that both the Houses are independent completely, and it will be wrong for us or for them to try to influence the views, the debate, of one House by what goes on in the other House. We must adopt an attitude of complete independence of judgment and of views. Now, whatever has come from that House, it is for us here to take an independent view of without being worried about what they have said in the other House. You may have them at the back of your mind but that may not be mentioned. Therefore, we must take an absolutely independent view on this question.

Then you had made a point about the Government that the Government was represented in the Joint Committee and the Joint Committee had unanimously come to some sort of decision that they had unanimously presented their report and therefore, it would be, according to you, a breach of privilege, or to put it more
1714 LS—11

mildly, it would be inappropriate or whatever it is, for the Government who had committed themselves to a position at the Joint Committee, to come to the other House and to re-sile from that position and to bring in certain changes—(*Interruptions*)—that is what you said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I then used the word "breach". This time I used the word 'propriety.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But I do not think that this is again a valid point, valid enough to hold up the discussion. It is open to the Government to change their mind. At one point of time, in view of the circumstances and the facts, they may think that this was correct, and on the next occasion, in the future, if they find new factors and new facts coming to light, they can change their mind. There is nothing in it; it is not the Government that decides; it is the House that decides. The Government is only a part of the House and therefore I do not think that that is a valid point to hold up the discussion.

With regard to your last point, whether what has not been inserted in the other House, whether those clauses can come back here, I do not see any objection at all. If this House so feels it can bring back those clauses. We can decide in our wisdom, in our judgment that this is right. This Bill has come from the other House. After we have made our judgment here, we have made certain decisions, it goes back to the other House; they may agree or they may not agree with us. There are procedures; the rules of Procedure have also provided for that. Let us go on with the discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I seek a clarification on your ruling; there is no question of challenging the ruling. This is for future guidance. On occasions it has been

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate] stated that if the amendment moved is to the Principal Act and not to the amending Bill, this is consolidating as well as amending, Bill, what happens. I feel that the procedure should be clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a new Bill altogether.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is one aspect. Secondly, I did not want to refer to what happened in the Rajya Sabha; incidentally referred to it. But we are concerned with the attitude of the Treasury Benches. Do you not feel for future guidance such impropriety should not be committed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with procedure. You can take them to task. I am concerned with procedure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Chair should be able to pull up the Treasury Benches if they show lack of propriety.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If they violate the procedure. In this case I do not feel so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I say it is a matter of propriety.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Apart from the procedural question, this is of such vital importance for us, particularly for those who had been several times victims of this Code. We wanted sufficient time for consideration on the implications of several amendments. We requested the Minister and he was in favour of it provided the House agreed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I forgot that point.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I have also discussed this point with the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. We are seriously concerned with it. Our suggestion is that before the next session some informal discussion could be organised so that we can iron out some of our differences in our approaches and new amendments might be brought forward. That is why I request you to ask the Minister to consider this matter. I hope the House will accept this postponement till the next session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I forgot to mention another thing. Mr. Joarder on the last occasion mentioned that the Bill was a big Bill and there should be a comparative table about what are the new provisions in this Bill and how they are related to the provisions of the old Bill. He did make that point. On the 10th of May I think the table was distributed from the Publications counter.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Only certain figures were given, not a comparative chart.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is what I have with me. In one column you have the section of the existing Bill. This is the table they have given. They have also given the clauses.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Only figures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The number of the clauses they have given, and the section and all that.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Not the contents.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have both the Bills; you can find out yourself.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Every Member has not got the old Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the second column they have given the provisions of the old Act to which the new provisions relate. Now I find that even this comparative table runs into 23 pages. For you to take the position now, you have a copy of the new Bill and for you, hon. Members, who take so much interest in this matter to say that your cannot procure a copy of the old Act and to put them side by side and to study it, you would like everything to be done for you that is going a little too far.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: I have not been given an opportunity to explain my position.

16.00 hrs.

In the last session it was thoroughly discussed that the Bill was very important and we had very little time to go through the clauses and table amendments. After informal discussions with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Mr. Mirdha, it was the consensus of opinion that the discussion would be postponed for facilitating the members to put forward some more amendments. So far as the comparative chart is concerned, I may have a single copy of the old Act, but all members may not have it. So, all members must be given a copy of the old Act, or give section-wise and clause-wise comparative chart with full contents.

There is another point. The Bill to amend the IPC is still pending before the Joint Committee. Previously the IPC had more than 500 sections. Now it is being amended and some cognizable offences are going to be made noncognizable and vice versa. Many provisions are going to be deleted. Now the Cr.P.C. contains many oppressive provisions If members take a liberal view of the IPC provisions, they may take a more lenient view about the provisions of the Cr.P.C. also and make amendments more liberally. So, let

us consider the whole criminal law at a time and let us take a liberal view and remove the oppressive provisions. So, we want further time. We have had some informal discussions with the Minister also. Let the discussion be postponed to the next session.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मुझे सरकार से या मंत्री महोदय से शिकायत नहीं है। किन्तु पिछली बार जब इस बहस को स्थगित रखा गया तो उसके बाद मंत्री महोदय की पहल पर दो सभायें हुई उनके अफसरों के साथ और उनके साथ। मंत्री महोदय ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि हम लोगों की जो बहस हुई वह लाभदायक रही। उसके बाद भी उन्होंने और बैठकें करनी चाहें लेकिन काम के दबाव के कारण हम लोग उन सभाओं में जा नहीं पाए। उनकी मदद करने के लिए 34,000 प्रथम वर्ग के अफसर हैं और उनके साथ दूसरे कर्मचारी भी हैं लेकिन हम लोगों की मदद करने के लिए न तो रिसर्व अफिसर्स हैं और न स्टेनो ग्राफि हैं। मेरी इतनी ही प्रार्थना है, मैं भी जानना हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक को पास करना चाहिए, लेकिन मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि इस बिल को अगले सोमवार को नहीं ले सकते हैं क्या? इससे कोई बड़ा फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। इस बीच में इंडस्ट्रीज डिबेलपमेंट एंड रेगुलेशन बिल तथा दूसरे बिल लिये जा सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. There is only an appeal from the members to the Government. It is for the Government to react.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): This Bill has again to go back to Rajya Sabha because some amendments of a formal nature

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

would have to be made. If we take it up on Monday there will be no time for the Rajya Sabha to consider it. That is the real difficulty. It is not as if hon. Members are all opposed to the provisions of this Bill. Many hon. Members have said that there are quite a lot of good provisions in this Bill and so it should not be delayed. It was passed by Rajya Sabha last year. This Bill has definitely many progressive features which are an improvement over the Act. Shri Joarder himself made a speech last time. It is pending for the last two sessions and whatever suggestions can be given have all come.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It can be taken up on Thursday.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The West Bengal Democratic Lawyers' Association is discussing this Bill. It has already written to us that for want of time it cannot discuss all the provisions and all the amendments. This is a very important Bill which has greater implications for us, because the whole target of the Bill is opposition parties, particularly parties like us.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Will you ever remain in the opposition?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: When we come to power this type of Bill will not be there. In the informal talks both the Ministers have agreed that they have no objection for postponement of the Bill.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Since a large number of members who have met me have suggested that it should be taken up, it will be advisable to take it up in this session. I have no objection to its being taken up later this session, provided it can be adjusted. But I am told by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that it cannot be adjusted.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It must be taken up now.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On Friday we have hardly one hour. If the House undertakes to finish it on Thursday, I have no objection. But is it possible for the House to pass it in one day when seven hours are allotted? Since we have only one hour, it has to be passed on Thursday. Then it has to go to the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, if the House undertakes to finish it by 6 O'Clock on Thursday, well, I will not stand in the way; otherwise, it will have to come tomorrow.... (Interruptions). It is the understanding that it will be finished on Thursday? Am I to understand that it will be taken up and finished on Thursday?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Since the Minister says that a large number of Congress MPs are pressing him for its passage, I am appealing to them....

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Even Shri Madhu Limaye does not want it to be postponed indefinitely. He only wants it to be taken up at some other time.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: What is the objection to its postponement by one or two months?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The sense of the House is very clear. Shri Madhu Limaye has made an appeal. Government have reacted favourably to that appeal. That is sense of the House.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: If it is to be taken up on Thursday, I want a clear understanding from the hon. Members opposite that they will help us in seeing that the Bill is completed on Thursday because it has to go to the Rajya Sabha. On that understanding, we have no objection to taking it up on Thursday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the sense of the House is very clear that the Bill be taken up this Thursday that is, day after tomorrow and finished on that day.

AN HON. MEMBER: How can it be? 10 hours have been allotted for it:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. That is the pleasure of the House as far as I understand.

16.11 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up discussion under Rule 193 on the flood situation in the country. Shri P. K. Deo.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Minister has come with three statements regarding the flood situation in the country, that is, on 24th July, 20th August and 28th August, 1973. But every day in the newspapers we come across news of flood havoc and inundation of large tracts of land, loss of life and property. All this has been due to floods and heavy rains.

This year, after a spell of drought, there has been a large-scale rainfall and it has been much more than the normal rainfall. In Jammu and Kashmir, it has been more than 8 times the normal rainfall; in Punjab, it has been more than 2 times and in Western Rajasthan, it has been more than 5 times. Similarly, in various parts of the country, there has been a heavy down-pour. In my constituency, there has been a rainfall of 17 inches in 24 hours. So, those unfortunate districts which never had any experience of floods have been subjected to these unprecedented floods resulting in heavy loss, large areas coming under inundation, paddy being washed away all the tenement and huts and even cattle being washed away and many people suffering severe damages. Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts were flooded and

the people there said that in their life-time, they had never seen floods of such an intensity.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power has circulated a very nice Atlas on floods. In that, the figures relate to 1953-68. From that, we find that the maximum annual flood damage is in West Bengal, that is, Rs. 66 crores; U.P.—Rs. 61 crores; Punjab—Rs. 39 crores; Bihar—Rs. 39 crores; Orissa—Rs. 33 crores; Andhra Pradesh—Rs. 27 crores and so on. As regards the maximum area affected by floods, upto March, 1969, Uttar Pradesh tops the list, that is, 41 lakh hectares; Assam—35 lakh hectares; West Bengal—26 lakh hectares; Punjab—25.8 lakh hectares; Bihar—25 lakh hectares; Orissa—14 lakh hectares and so on. The total flood damage in this period has been to the tune of Rs 194 crores, of which Rs. 125 crores relate to crops, Rs. 40 crores to houses and Rs. 20 crores to public utility services. This year the damage due to floods has been colossal; the damage to public properties, crops and houses alone has been to the tune of Rs. 50 crores.

16.15 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair]

In Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, UP., Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa, there have been severe damages. The Minister has given a statement. From his statement of the 20th of this month we find that all other States have given their figures so far as area affected. Population affected, and damage to crops are concerned; we are surprised that, so far as Orissa is concerned, there is a foot-note wherein it is written 'incomplete assessment so far as value of damaged crops is concerned. Even today we find that, so far as Orissa is concerned, the figure is not available. This is the sad state of affairs. What more can we expect when there is President's rule there? Such things perhaps would not have happened if there had been a popular Government in the State. When the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Centre has taken on its shoulder the responsibility of the government of the State of Orissa, it is the primary responsibility of Dr. K. L. Rao to give his special attention, so far as Orissa is concerned, and try to compile the statistics. I hope he will give directives to the persons concerned there.

Mr. Satarwala, one of the advisers, visited some of the areas. He visited my constituency also. His stay there was for such a short period that he could not visit those areas which are very badly affected by floods, i.e., Madan-pur Rampur area and Nawa-para sub-division of Kalahandi district.

Even in today's statement, so far as Orissa is concerned, the assessment of the Central Government is very sketchy. They must have got information from the Orissa Government or the Orissa Government must have supplied the information to them. Even though they have mentioned that there has been heavy rainfall in the catchments of Mahanadhi, Brahmini, Baitaruni and Suvarnarekha rivers and consequently have affected the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, etc., which are mostly in the estuary, which are mostly in the delta area of Mahanadhi, Brahmini and Baitaruni, there has been no mention regarding Koraput district, Kalahandi district and Bolangir district which are in the upland area.

In today's paper it has been reported that there have been unprecedented floods in Indravati near Jagdalpur. The bridge over Indravati has been submerged and five feet of water has been flowing over the bridge. There has been immense devastation in Koraput due to floods in Indravati. It is a hilly terrain and because there has been denudation of forests in all these river catchment areas and because of ravines and gullies, the catchment areas cannot hold the rain water and water rushes causing thereby intensive damage.

We should have given the topmost priority to the afforestation of the catchment areas, contour bunding and

various soil conservation measures. But the steps taken by the Government in this regard are far from adequate. I would like to point out in this regard the very nice suggestions made by the former Deputy Minister, Mr. Baijnath Kureel, in his report in March, 1972 where he has suggested that there should be many more flood warning systems which should be placed in several parts of the country. So far, you know, there are only seven flood forecasting centres, viz, Gauhati Jalpaiguri, Balasore, Patna, Lucknow, Surat and Delhi. But we know the areas which are flood-prone and in most of the river basins there should be many more of this flood warning system so that people get sufficient notice and they go and move towards higher areas and they can take their cattle and property and be saved from flood damage. The flood protection embankments have also to be strengthened.

Just now by this flood it has been brought to our notice that in North India there has been extensive damage. The Ramganga flood protection embankment has breached and even the power house and penstock has been greatly damaged. Similarly, in the Punjab, the Sutlej has been flooded. I had been to Bhakra and was pleased to see that after many years, now the water of the Gobind Sagar dam has been flowing over the crest of the dam. So, taking into consideration all these factors, I shall request that the various constructive suggestions made by Mr. Baijnath Kureel should be given effect to....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon Members' time is up.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, I am initiating the debate. Much of my time was taken by other things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know. When you started exactly at 4.10 p.m., I said that I have a very formidable list of persons wanting to speak. So I would request you to be as brief as possible.

I hope other members participating will also permit me to be a little strict with the time because I have a long list.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Thank you, Sir. But we can very easily extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is easily said than done.

SHRI P. K. DEO: If the House so desire, we may sit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am entirely in the hands of House.

SHRI P. K. DEO: So far as flood protection is concerned, Dr. K. L. Rao has suggested construction of Rangali and Bhimkund projects. I would request him that if he wants that, there should be a proper drainage of the water congestion in the Dhamra mouth of the Brahmini river. The Dhamra mouth has to be dredged. But we are told the dredging of the Dhamra mouth is very expensive and it is not possible. I have to point out that we have got an inland port in Calcutta which is 120 miles from the sea and we spend crores of rupees to keep it navigable. The Chandbali port which is in the mouth of the Brahmini and which was at one time a flourishing port, could easily be revived and then the flood waters in the Brahmini and Vaitarni can pass through Dhamra mouth. Instead of that, if we go on with the Rangali and Bhimkund dams, it will cause much hardship to the people of the upland area. Not only that, by the Rangali dam a large portion of the Talchar coal field is going to be submerged for all times to come. Before giving clearance which, I understand, the Orissa Government was insisting, I would request the Minister that we should have a national perspective.

The Minister should find out from the NMDC what the position of the coalfield is in that area. There is

shortage of coal in comparison with iron ore deposits and if our coalfields are going to be submerged on the plea of flood protection measure, well, I have nothing to say, but before taking up these big projects there should be soil conservation programme. At present what happens is that Hirakud is getting silted up and the fate of Hirakud is lying in the balance and these things will not happen if my suggestions are carried out. I would conclude by making two or three suggestions. Mr. Kanwar Sain has suggested U-bend of the Brahmaputra where the Brahmaputra flows from the east to the west at the India Tibet border. If that could be harnessed that would solve some of our problems about flood in Assam, in West Bengal, etc. We would be able to get nearly a lakh of causes of water and forgetting our invitation bit and differences we should approach the Chinese Government and ask for their cooperation as an Indo-Chinese venture to take up the diversion of the Brahmaputra there. By that we will be able to double the amount of generation of power than what it is today from that source alone.

I would conclude by saying that so far as the water resources of the country are concerned they are our national assets. The waters have to be regulated and for this there should be national approach and national perspective. Riparian disputes and Inter-state disputes could be easily solved if the Government of India desires that this should be done. Instead of making it a State subject, it should be a Central subject. If Constitution is to be amended, we will agree for amending the constitution and give all power to Dr. Rao so that all the water resources are fully utilised for the benefit of the nation.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): Thank you for allowing me to speak. I hope, Mr. Chairman, you will be as liberal to me as you have been to the previous speaker, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director General of Indian

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

Council of Agricultural Research today has advocated replacement of Famine Code with Drought Code and I would like the Government of India to replace it with the Drought and the Flood Code. Every year in this subcontinent there is drought in one part of the country and flood in another part. An all-comprehensive master plan has not been prepared and that is why year after year this country is continuing to suffer. Government should have such a master-plan in hand. What is the use of the next Fifth Five-Year Plan if we do not have the capacity of controlling the floods and banishing droughts in this country. This country has enough resources; this country has enough manpower. The landarmy of unemployed people can be used to marshal the resources of the country. If we have a scheme by which these waters could be controlled, then, those who suffer from drought will be helped immensely. This is my first humble suggestion which I would like to make.

Having made this humble suggestion, now I would like to say a few things about my part of the country, that is, Eastern U.P. Eastern U. P. suffers from pestilence, is was drought first and now it is flood. I am compelled to bring up this grotesque story of my district before this sacred House of Parliament.

For months together I continued to write to the different authorities of the State Government that my district was a drought district and these statistics were wrong. They simply added up the districts areas in the list and they did not divide up the district figure by six (areas) to get the average. Therefore, for two months, the people of my district suffered from starvation; food from my district was sent to other districts. The State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh was shouting that this was a drought district. And after I made it impossible for any meeting of U. P. Members or officials to go on, after I shouted in this House and

after I spoke to the Prime Minister and also the Home Minister that the ears of the bureaucrats of U.P. were twisted, that they made an enquiry. Then they found that the rainfall that we had recently was not 481 millimeters. The statistics produced showed only 81 m.m. This went against the poor people of my district. Now this opportunity has been offered to me and so I want to protest against the wrong statistics in the floor of the House to-day. I would like to read to you the letter written to me by Shri M A Quereshi, the Adviser, which reads as follows:—

“The figures of rainfall as reported by the District Officer, Faizabad showed that during June, Faizabad had received a total rainfall of 488.08 m.m. It was on the basis of these figures that Faizabad was not included in the list of drought affected districts. A couple of days back however, Divisional Commissioner brought correct figures which showed that the rainfall received in Faizabad during June was 81.01 m.m. The responsibility for wrong reporting is being fixed. In the meantime, Faizabad has been treated as a drought affected district and realisation of arrears of land revenue both types of taccavi and irrigation dues has been staved. Facilities extended to other drought affected districts would also be made available to Faizabad as and when necessary’

I would like to know from the Minister why my district was not added to the list of drought-affected district and my people had to suffer due to floods and drought. As a result, our people—poor peasantry—went on eating leaves. They even were eating mahuwa. How can you expect a labourer who is getting Re. 1.20 paise a day to feed his family of five members? I would like to know from the Government as to who is responsible for this state of affairs in UP today? For three months, in the fair price shops, no wheat is available to the people of Faizabad. Nothing was

available even in black market. The people demonstrated. The members of the District Congress Committee of Faizabad threatened to go on hunger strike on this issue. Who is responsible for this? Not only that some officers have been suspended also I would like to say on the floor of the House that something should be done to my district-Faizabad-and wheat should be sent to the people immediately. Do you want the people of my district to suffer because of this statistical blunder of an official in Faizabad? I have seen the file which was shown to me by the DM. On the 3rd July, a report was sent by a junior officer. And on the 11th of July when Shri Qureshi visited Faizabad, all MLAs also joined him and discussed the drought in the district. He sent up letter, 3 on the 16th, 19th, 23rd, 27th and 29th to U.P. Government. The Commissioner also sent similar letters to U.P. Government I would like to know as to whether the secretary in the U.P. Govt., the District Magistrate of Faizabad is responsible or the junior officers are responsible for the punishment which has been meted out to the people. In this country my district suffered very much because of this drought. And our people suffered very much because of drought. We have been discussing in this House about floods and drought. But, no relief could reach my people in Faizabad. This time, within a week, in last week of July, my district recorded highest rainfalls. It is six times more than the average rain fall in the last twenty years received by us. My district was flooded with water. Shri Balgovind Varma said that tens of thousands of hectares were affected by flood water and 4 people died. I would like now to say posthumously after the death of 14 persons, and the ravages done to thousands of homes, and the fact that after drought nothing remains and after the floods nothing else remains and this district has suffered, it should be declared a famine district. The officers should be punished. Why should there be blackmarket in Dalda? Why should there be blackmarket in fertilisers? Why

should the people be held to ransom? They need cement, but cement goes into the blackmarket. The whole staff of the district and the D. M. should be transferred, and it should be examined as to what was the conspiracy in which the whole people were made to suffer.

Now, I would like to say what are the reliefs that our people need today, especially when they have suffered like this. The orders of the UP Government which were delayed were sent posthumously after two months, that the realisation of land revenue should be stopped. But earlier, the people had been brutally done up with, because they had not paid the land revenue. Up to 10 acres, let the land revenue be excused. Let the realisation of loans, co-operative loans and taccavi loans be postponed. Let the poorer sections of the peasantry in the rural areas be fed through the fair price shops. During the last two months, in the city of Faizabad, not one k.g. of wheat has been sent. The district authorities told us that the only wheat that they got was what we needed for the police and for the jails. Our people said, 'Should we go jail or showed we go to hospital or should we join the police force in order that we may be entitled to the protection of being citizens of India? I had a quiet talk with the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, and he said that the Central resources were depleted. But I would like to say that there was drought first, then there were floods, and then there was shortage of food, and so I ask: What are Government going to do? What are they going to decide?

As a solution for the drought, they decided to have four universities in Maharashtra. We welcome it, because many districts in Maharashtra are drought-prone districts. Similarly, agricultural research is also started there. That is good and we welcome it. But why should there be delay in putting up the agricultural university in Eastern UP, which was decided to be started in Faizabad? This story of the bureaucracy in UP is something that I

(Shri R. K. Sinha)

feel ashamed of. After 12 years, after hundreds of letters, a zanana hospital was started in Goshainganj.

Again, money has been lying in a bank at Faizabad, which was intended for a stadium. It has earned interest and now become Rs. 2 lakhs. But even the land for the stadium has not been acquired. Similarly, Rs. 55 lakhs were sanctioned for a milk dairy, but no land has been acquired for that purpose. The Fourth Five Year Plan will lapse very shortly, and then we shall be breaking our heads in order to look at the bureaucracy which wants to hold the people to ransom. Do Government want the protest of the people? Do they want food riots? Do they want us to march to the courts?

As a loyal member of the ruling party, I would like to say that the Congress Party in my district is in revolt, and they are going to go on hunger-strike. Already, the youth congress leaders have been on hunger-strike for 15 days. I would like to seek the protection of the Government of India which is responsible for President's rule in my State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): My name is second in the List of Business on this item. But I have not been called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope the hon. Member is aware of the procedure. Let him please await his turn. The names will be called party-wise.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): But can the order in the Order Paper be changed?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not here to change the procedure. He ought to know the procedure in a discussion of this nature. Only the first member

present is called among those in whose name the motion stands. Thereafter, party-wise names are called.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): We have a serious flood situation in many parts of our country. The attitude of the Congress Government is that it is something like an act of God and we cannot do anything about it. Only some palliative measures are taken.

Our country is an ancient country with a long period of civilisation. Karl Marx wrote an article on India a hundred years ago saying that in India the State Governments took the responsibility of irrigating the country, providing the irrigation system, in exchange for the revenue taken from the people. It was the only task of the State, to arrange an irrigation system. Wilcox wrote a book Ancient Irrigation System in India. He stated that the overflow irrigation system is the best system in India by which we can get the maximum of land irrigated. Those are the only systems which were in vogue. We passed through various civilisations. Afterwards, the British came and destroyed the irrigation system of old India, without substituting anything real. After 26 years of Congress rule, we find that the difficulties are increasing.

In spite of scientific developments, our officers, so-called scientific experts, who make schemes are doing things in a half-hearted, half-finished and sometimes in a distorted fashion. We have got the experience of the Damodar Valley Project. Dr. Rao knows that after the commencement of this project, the lower Damodar area was flooded repeatedly year after year. Every year areas where people could get regular crops were devastated. When the area is inundated, whole paddy fields get submerged. The Damodar Valley Project releases water to protect the embankments. Therefore, extra water is released over there causing suffering to the people.

Similarly, what about Farakka? A few days ago, I talked with an engineer of Farakka. He said that the Farakka canal is completed and if they released the water, they apprehended that the bank of the Bhagirathi would be broken. I cannot understand what kind of scientific technical application is this. Is it scientific to do things half-heartedly, half-way, leaving the rest to nature? These things are going on in the country and the people's sufferings have increased.

The basic thing is that we must have a total, all-out, all-India outlook in solving the problem for the interest of the people. In his report, the Minister has told us that only one-seventh of the water resource is utilised in the country—I think he said something like that.

The Planning Commission task force had said that after independence, nearly Rs. 20,000 crores have been spent for irrigation development. But most of this has gone to help the big landowners and not the poor. The schemes put through are not for the benefit or interest of the poor people. Money is spent, but is spent not in the interests of the people but it is spent in the interests of the big vested interests, the landowners, profiteers, contractors and the blackmarketeers. This is the basic thing for which everything is twisted and turned and the people are compelled to suffer.

Such is the case of food production. If we can procure all the food we can give something to the people regularly. But we procure only the marketed crop and the marketable crop is allowed to be kept with the big landowners, and they have the democratic rights to squeeze the people and earn more profit and create panic. This is the type of policy we carry out. Because of these things we suffer. So, if we are really to something for the interests of the people, take up definite programmes in the period of development of science and technology, if the Government and their machinery can run,

not in the interests of the big landowners, profiteers, contractors, but run their machinery really in the interests of the people, these problems can be solved. From our own experience, in the modern scientific development, no country, not expert can say that India must suffer from drought or flood.

Proper afforestation and proper irrigation arrangements should be proceeded with so that when flood comes the waters can go out and a sufficient reserve of excess water, as much as possible, is stored and taken out everywhere to the fields in the dry period. The reserve water can be utilised and the rest of the surplus water must be allowed to flow as easily as possible without creating erosion. So, afforestation must be combined with that. With that policy, we can really develop such a system by which our people will not be compelled to suffer every year either from floods or from drought. That is the thing.

But I can expect very little from this Government today. If what I suggested can be done our country can be really saved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if I were to give a chance to half the number of Congress Members whose names are included in this list, I cannot give more than five minutes to each of the Congress party Members. So, you will forgive me if I am a little strict on time. Now, Mr. V. P. Singh.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we started this session by debating drought and at the fag-end of it we are debating the floods. These two opposite calamities of nature have only one thing in common, and that is, the misery of the masses. Every morning, on our newspapers have sprawled tales of woes from every corner of the country, Kashmir, Punjab, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. If one more brought us the sobs of the bereaved, the next brought us the

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap]

waile of these who had been rendered homeless, and the subsequent dawn broke still gloomier news of extensive crop damage. Caprice was added to this tury of the Heavens, and now even Rajasthan can boast of floods, And went it came to Uttar Pradesh, to the vengeance and fury and the Caprice of the Gods was added malice too. The floods were preceded by drought. The drought took away our paddy, and extended rains our *bajra*. What is left today in Uttar Pradesh is but an apology of the *kharif* crop. Just a slimose of newspaper headings will show the extent of damage in U.P. Floods devastate 1,000 villages in ral Allahabad areas waterlogged and river in Allahabad district are eroded"; "Kalagarh machinery washed away"; "Dam near Bareilly in danger of bursting"; "Rivers in U.P. continue to rise: Damage estimated at Rs. 6 crores". This is the tragic story in U. P.

The immediacy of human suffering calls for immediate in the form of relief. We have to immediately extend relief Taccavi and remissions in land revenue, provide shelter to those who have been rendered homeless, and start test work for the labourers who do not have any work. At this juncture, may I say that apart from relief work, we have to look at the problem in a wider perspective. We have to take administrative as well as engineerings measures I cannot go into details because of the short time. I shall, therefore, confine myself to one of the major problems which affects U.P., and that is, of erosion along the banks of the Ganges which C.P.W.C. has accepted in its report by saying: "Erosion in serious proportion occurs along both the banks of Brumaputra, in some parts of the Ganges river great Gantak and Gagra in U.P.". Those areas of the village that are subjected to floods are generally inhabited by Harijans and poor people. The better-off live at higher places where these floods do not normally

reach. I remember Lilapur village in Phulpur Tehsil in Allahabad district where the Harjans 'abadi' surrounded by water on all sides whenever there was flood and there are thousands of Lilapurs sufferings like this.

Next I shall come to disturbance which the roads, railways and the canals cause in the natural drainage system. Proper culverts and bridges are not constructed. There is no sufficient data of the run-off of the certain. This data ought to be collected. We should have flood warning system. Those villages which are surrounded by water during floods should be connected by roads so that the population may be evacuated whenever there was flood. While talking of relief measures, I want to mention that in Allahabad district, we had test-works during the summer, but it has been stopped. They should be restarted. Realisation of loans of various nature has not been stopped. The realisation is being continued. This should not be. An hon. Member from Jaunpur has mentioned that while all the surrounding district have been declared as drought affected areas, Jaunpur had not been.

Sir, the floods have come. They will come again. And when they come again let it be said that we have faced their challenge with foresight and strength.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to participate in this very important debate. I have gone through the various statements given by the Minister concerned. Although those statements gave us considerable details about the damage done in various parts of the country due to floods, one must admit that they fall short in regard to one expectation and that is what steps the State Governments and the Central Government are taking to meet the situation squarely and bravely so that when the floods may be taking place again and again they will not be in the some dangerous level and preporitics,

The problem of floods in our country is a chronic one and temporary solutions and stop gap arrangements will not do. We shall have to go deeper and tackle this problem by some positive attitude and prompt actions. It is no use treating symptoms only and allow the disease to aggravate. We should find a permanent solution, which means we must take certain preventive rather than merely curative steps. If you consider the loss in terms of human suffering, loss of cattle, loss of land, damage to buildings and property, dislocation of communication, etc., those floods bring such untold misery to countless people that sometimes I shudder to think how we will take the challenge if anyone of us were put in that situation. Indians by and large deserve to be admired for the manner in which they take these things bravely and even philosophically. But why should we allow them to suffer, especially when most of the miseries are within our power to remove? I can understand natural calamities like cyclones, etc. But we know that we have many rivers, big and small, and many are in spate every year. It is no use every year giving a catalogue of the loss that has taken place. We must come out with certain bold ideas and problems. I agree that flood situation and flood control are difficult problems but they are not impossible to solve. Other countries like China have faced this challenge squarely and have met with a fair degree of success. Then it should not be difficult for us also with the advanced technology at our disposal and with international collaboration to tackle it equally confidently and squarely.

I consider the flood situation and flood control together. This is an area where more than one expert and agency are required to coordinate with each other. We must have different heads and shoulders put together so that a joint cooperative venture is made possible. If there is a sensible, co-ordinated and well-planned approach it will help and rescue us from

this difficult and damaging phenomenon. Therefore, I say that engineers, agronomists and foresters must work in close co-operation to meet this situation.

Forests are located in the upper catchment areas of rivers. Through historical development, they have receded to very remote areas. As such, soil conservation measures in these areas are of paramount importance. The displacement of soil and siltation of river beds continue to cause untold miseries to people and loss of property. Figures available to me suggest that the damage by floods during the period 1951 to 1971 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2200 crores. But investment so far in flood control engineering measures has been roughly Rs. 350 crores. But in social conservation, the total investment in agricultural as well as forestry sectors—but mainly in agricultural sector—has been only Rs. 245 crores. Moreover, the economic life in major river valley projects has been ruined by silting of the dams. When we see the spectacle of various big and small rivers in spate in different parts of the country, they cause untold miseries to countless people.

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, we must give top priority to certain irrigation projects. I hope the House will pardon me if I mention in conclusion that important projects like the Narmada Project, which incidentally is under dispute, must be taken up and given top priority. When so much of water is being wasted, which causes so much of flood havoc with consequent disturbance and distress to various people, instead of spending money on relief and rehabilitation, if we divert that money for some larger national projects and see that water is not wasted, on the other hand it is harnessed for irrigation and we also generate electric power, we shall have saved many unfortunate and distressing situations for posterity, not in the distant future but in the near future.

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) : समापति महोदय, यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि हर वर्ष प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के रूप में बाढ़ आती है और इससे अपार जन-धन की क्षति होती है। मैं आप का ध्यान, और सदन का ध्यान, कोसी क्षेत्र की जनता की विमोक्षिका की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। जब कोसी नदी पूर्णिया से ले कर दरभंगा तक बहती थी और हर वर्ष लोगों को अपार कष्ट देती थी तथा जन-धन की अपार हानि का कारण बनती थी, तो राष्ट्रीयक पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में, उन की कृपा से, कोसी योजना बनी और उस आधार पर वहाँ कोसी नदी को बांधा गया। उस समय जो लोग उन दोनों तटबंधों के भीतर रहते थे, उन को सरकार को ओर से आश्वासन दिया गया कि आप लोगों को हर तरह को सुविधा दी जायेगी, आप के लिए सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

वहाँ के लोगों ने इस बात पर विश्वास कर कोसी को बांधने दिया। लेकिन आज उन दोनों तटबंधों के भीतर के तीन सौ गांव और करीब तीन लाख की आबादी आज कराह रही है। हर वर्ष वहाँ भीषण बाढ़ आती है और उस से उन लोगों की जन-धन की अपार क्षति होती है। इस बार वहाँ अनेक गांव कट गये हैं। अगर मैं उन के नाम गिनाने लगूँ, तो बहुत समय लग जायेगा; मेरे ही क्षेत्र और जिले का एक गांव कडूमर है, जिस की तीन सौ घर की आबादी थी वह देखते देखते कोसी के गर्भ में विलीन हो गया। इस तरह के कितने गांव बाढ़ में विलीन हो जाते हैं, इस का कोई पता नहीं। लेकिन इस के लिए कोई स्थायी प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है।

दुख की बात है कि जब हम लोग मंत्री महोदय के सामने इन बातों को रखते हैं, तो वह सीधे कह देते हैं कि यह सब तो राज्य सरकार का काम है, आप उस से बात करें, वह इस की व्यवस्था करेगी। ऐसा लगता है कि उन लोगों के दुख के साथ मज़ाक किया जाता है। मैं उन लोगों को बिनाश का बात आप से क्या बताऊँ। इस बार कितने गांव, कितने घर और कितनी प्रगच्छी जमीन कट गई है, इस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। जून के तीसरे सप्ताह के प्रारम्भ में बाढ़ आई और उस के कारण लाखों रुपये की लहलहाती हुई फसल, जो महज दस दिन में लोगों के हाथ आने वाली थी, बर्बाद हो गई।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कोठार डैम की योजना पहले थी, जिस के बनने से बाढ़ की विभीषिका रूक जायेगी उस की तरफ ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है, उस को कार्यान्वित क्यों नहीं कराया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक यह सब नहीं हो सकता है, तब तक बांध के भीतर ड्रेजिंग कराने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जाती है। अगर ऐसा किया जाये तो मेरा अनुमान है कि इतनी क्षति नहीं हो सकेगी बार बार ये बातें होती हैं लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इस की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते हैं और भगवान जाने, वह कब कर पायेंगे।

अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री आर०के० सिन्हा ने कहा कि उन के क्षेत्र के लोग जेल जाने की बात सोचते हैं। हमारे यहाँ सुपील के निकट कोसी बांध पर सत्याग्रह हो रहा है। आज

कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट और अनेक कार्यकर्ता भी जेल में बन्द हैं, लेकिन इस बात की सुनवाई नहीं होती है।

इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि भारत सरकार की ओर से उन लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यावस्था की जाये। बड़े-बड़ी योजनाओं को बनाने से करोड़ों लोगों को फायदा होता है, देश को बहुत बड़ा लाभ होता है। लेकिन अगर उसमें कुछ लाख लोगों को कष्ट होता है, तो क्या सरकार को उस कष्ट के निवारण के लिए राष्ट्रीय योजना नहीं बनानी चाहिए? सरकार को उन कुछ लाख लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिये कोई राष्ट्रीय योजना बनानी चाहिये।

मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि सरकार कृत्रिम बाढ़ भी पैदा करती है। बाढ़ के समय बांध का फाटक खोल दिया जाता है और उस से जो पानी निकलता है, वह तटबंध के पूर्व की ओर लगे हुए क्षेत्र को हजारों लाखों बीघा जमीन को बर्बाद करता है और फसलों को नष्ट करता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस व्यवस्था का अन्त कब किया जायेगा, मंत्री महोदय राज्य सरकार पर इन बातों को न छोड़ें, बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर योजना बना कर उन लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करे।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : समापती महोदय, 1950 से 1971 तक बाढ़ से हुई हानी के जो आंकड़े मेरे सामने हैं, वे सरकारी आंकड़े हैं जो सरकार फ्लडज एंड फ्लड रिलीफ कमेटी को दिये गए हैं। उन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि बाढ़ से हमारे देश का नुकसान 1953 के बाद से आज तक बढ़ता जा रहा है। 1953 से 1971 तक 2400 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। 1953 से 1961 तक प्रति वर्ष नुकसान 83 करोड़ रुपये और 1962 से 1971 तक प्रति वर्ष

नुकसान 176 करोड़ रुपये था। जहां तक फसल के नुकसान का सम्बन्ध है, 1953 से 1961 तक 43 करोड़ रुपये और 1962 से 1971 तक 122 करोड़ रुपये का प्रति वर्ष नुकसान हुआ। बाढ़ से हमारे देश का जितना नुकसान होता है, सरकार उसका केवल दस प्रतिशत बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर खर्च करती है। 1947 से 1973 तक बाढ़ से देश को जितना नुकसान हुआ है, अगर उस में से एक वर्ष के ही नुकसान का रुखा बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं पर लगा दिया जाता, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे देश में हर वर्ष जानो-माल का जो नुकसान होता है, पहले सूखे से और फिर बाढ़ से, जिस की चर्चा दोनों सदनों और दोनों तरफ के माननीय सदस्य भरे हुए हृदयों से कर रहे हैं, वह अगर एक बीघाई नहीं तो आधे से कम अवश्य रह जाता। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने सभा में बताया है, इस वर्ष का टोटल नुकसान 46 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ है। लास आफ ह्यूमन लाइफ जो हुआ उस में 267 आदमी मरे। टोटल नम्बर आफ पीपुल अफेक्टेड 103 लाख जो बंधरबार हुए। 38 करोड़ की फसल का नुकसान हुआ और 14 राज्य सरकारें इसमें अफेक्टेड हैं जिस में जम्मू काश्मीर, त्रिपुरा, असम, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, केरल और राजस्थान खास तौर से अफेक्टेड हैं मैं बहुत ज्यादा दूसरे प्रांतों की चर्चा न कर कुछ असम की बात कहना चाहूंगा और असम में जैसा कि हमारे लायक दोस्त कह रहे थे कुछ कृत्रिम बाढ़ें भी बनाई जाती हैं, उसी तरह से कुछ कृत्रिम बाढ़ वहां आई है एक गोलपारा स्थान है जिस में

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

कि ठेकेदारों और मजदूरों की श्रमठों के कारण वह बांध नहीं बन पाया जिस की वजह से करीब करीब 80 प्रतिशत धान का नुकसान हो गया और 60 प्रतिशत जूट का नुकसान हुआ है। मनुष्य जो मरे हैं और घर जो बरबाद हुए हैं वह बिलकुल अलग हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा यमुना, घाघरा, रामगंगा और तमाम छोटी मोटी नदियां हैं जो हर वर्ष बाढ़ की एक विनाश लीला उत्पन्न करती हैं। मेरा जिला बुन्देलखंड का पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है जिस से हो कर यमुना निकलती है जिस को केन काटती है। हमीरपुर मेरे जिले से मिला हुआ है जिस में कि दो नदियां हैं यमुना और बेतवा। ये उस को दोनों तरफ से घेरे हैं और हर साल हजारों एकड़ जमीन का नुकसान होता है तमाम घर बार बहते हैं। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि हमीरपुर का तो नाम इसमें आया है लेकिन मेरे जिले के नुकसान की बात भी कोई नहीं जानता, उस की कहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं है, वहां बांदा जिला ऐसा अभाग्य है। इधर फतेहपुर का कुछ हिस्सा और इधर बांदा ये दोनों बाढ़ अफेक्टेड हुए और तमाम घरबार उस में डूबे हैं, फसल का नुकसान हुआ है। हर तरह का नुकसान वहां हुआ है लेकिन ऐसा दुर्भाग्य है हमारे जिले का और फतेहपुर जिले के कुछ हिस्से का कि उस का नाम तक नहीं आता, उस की कहीं चर्चा भी नहीं होती। अभी मेरे दोस्त कह रहे थे कि जो रिपोर्ट सरकारी कर्मचारी भेज देते हैं उसी पर कार्यवाही होती है। किसी और जरिए या टीम या एलेक्टेड रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स की बात मानने को वह तैयार

नहीं होते। अभी सूबा का सवाल था उस में भी बांदा को छोड़ा गया और इस समय बाढ़ का साल है तो उसमें भी उस का नाम तक नहीं है, तो लोगों को राहत क्या दी जायेगी? मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस जिले में जो नुकसान हुआ है उस को भी देखें और जो भी राहत दी जा सके वह वहां के लोगों को भी देने का प्रयत्न करें।

जो राहत दी जाती है मंत्री महोदय वह भी इन्कार करें कि वह पुरी को पूरी छोटे छोटे काश्तकारों को जिन के घर बह गए हैं, तबाह हो गए हैं उन तक पहुंचती भी है या नहीं मेरा चार्ज है कि आधे से ज्यादा हिस्सा गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट और बीच के दलाल खा जाते हैं और छोटे छोटे किसानों को वह नहीं मिलता। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इस की जांच हो कि जो रुपया दिया जाता है कि वह पूरा का पूरा उन छोटे छोटे काश्तकारों को मिले और खास तौर से उन हरिजनों और गिरिजनो को मिले जो कि इस से प्रभावित होते हैं, मैं इस तरह का आग्रह करता हूं और मंत्री महोदय से इस का आश्वासन चाहता हूं।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): I have a feeling in this debate that the Members approach this debate with a sense of anxiety and also an indifference, the anxiety is because of the gravity of the problem but the indifference is due to the fact that though this type of discussion either on floods or on drought has become a regular feature, not much has been done so far to combat these menaces. This year particularly the country faced drought and flood of an unprecedented magnitude and disquieting

proportions. In fact, I think we should take this opportunity of congratulating millions of our countrymen who have suffered from these ordeals with courage and determination. In fact, I feel in this moment of crisis we have seen the best of our people because they have shown the indomitable courage to endure, fight and stand against all sorts of ordeals.

I come from a State in which flood has not only been an annual feature but saps the very vitality of our State. From the statement of the Government itself you will find that altogether 25.5 lakh hectares including cropped area of 1.9 lakh hectares were affected by the floods. More than 21,500 houses were damaged and the total damage is Rs. 11.6 crores. In all this we have not taken into account the side effect like the disruption of communications which led to the spiralling of the prices. We have also not taken the loss of the productive effort of the farmers because of these floods.

The only way so far we have tried to control the floods in the Brahmaputra is by creation of embankments. The hon. Minister will himself admit that creation of embankments is no solution for fighting floods on a river like the Brahmaputra.

It is a matter of gratification for us that after our long clamour both inside and outside the House, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission, I think, has been ultimately passed by the Cabinet. Also, I think the Ganga Flood Control Commission will come into operation. My appeal to the hon. Minister would be that merely bringing about commissions will not solve the problems. The problem is gigantic and we ourselves know that for a long time we shall have to suffer from such floods and I think other States also where there are rivers, big and small, for a substantial period of time, have also to suffer from it. But the only thing we

can see is that there is some appreciative change from year to year. Let me hope that this Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission will be given enough funds and expertise to tackle this problem, not on an *ad hoc* basis because merely tackling the problem on an *ad hoc* basis by creating one embankment here or one embankment there or by granting doles will not do, but a comprehensive plan should be taken up in the nature of a national water scheme in which efforts will be made to link Brahmaputra with the other rivers of the country. I think if a comprehensive plan is made, the very character of this country can be changed because we have not been able to utilise uptill now the water resources and if we could utilise even 50 per cent of our water resources, we can transform this curse into a boon in our country. I hope the hon. Minister in spite of our limited resources will try to do as much as possible.

In this context, I would like to draw your attention to one of the most important towns in my State, a town with a rich cultural heritage and also with a certain amount of commercial background, the town of Dibrugarh. It is facing a serious crisis. This House knows that at one time the town suffered very greatly from erosion.

I have seen from one of the reports that they are going to do something in the matter. But so far, we found no tangible thing has been done so far. I request the Minister to look into the matter. From the statement it seems that there is a flood-control unit at Gauhati. I do not know how it is functioning. This is for the first time that I have come to know that such a flood forecasting unit has been functioning in Gauhati. If my own information is correct, at least, the ordinary people, farmers and others, who suffer from these floods have not had the opportunity of getting these forecasts. So, I would like the hon.

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

Minister to look into the matter. Let it not be a matter only on paper but let it be on an effective organ.

With these words as the time is short I conclude expecting that when in the next year, we discuss this subject we shall be able to discuss it with a greater sense of enthusiasm because in the year to come something tangible will be done in this regard. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I want to take the sense of the House. Two hours were allotted for this discussion. We have debated this for one hour and ten minutes. We started at 4-10 P.M. I will have to call the Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: Time may be expanded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I go by the sense of the House. Shall I call the Minister at 6-15 P.M.?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call the Minister at 6-15 P.M. Shri E. R. Krishnan.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman. Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion under Rule 193 on the flood situation in the country on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

I would like to bring to the notice of this august House certain statistics published in one of the official organs of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. From 1953 to 1971, 131 lakh hectares of agricultural land had been inundated by roving flood waters and 5.81 crores of our people had been visited by vicious floods. The value of foodgrains that had been destroyed by the flood waters during this period had come to Rs. 419.6 crores. 23.04 lakh of houses valued at Rs. 79 crores were

washed away in the swirling flood waters. 3498 human lives and 2.79 lakhs of cattle were lost during this period of flood havoc. Rs. 129 crores worth of public utilities like rail, road etc. were damaged by the devastating floods. In total during this period of 18 years the country had lost Rs. 527.6 crores in floods. The amount of money spent by the State Governments on flood control and relief measures during this period was Rs. 228.30 crores. If you are told the money that had been spent by the Central Government in the central sector, you would be surprised to know the utter lack of interest shown by the Centre in tackling this problem. I have given these statistics to show to you the deep chasm that exists between the word and deed of the ruling party here.

If you go through the statement on floods submitted by the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power to this House today, you will find that the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and the Punjab have been worst hit by ravaging floods. 973 villages in Jammu and Kashmir have been afflicted by floods. 24.4 lakh hectares of agricultural land in Assam have been indicated by flood waters. Throughout the country, this year's floods have taken the toll of 59.5 lakh hectares of agricultural land, 110 lakhs of people, Rs. 146 lakhs worth of houses. 3800 lakhs of rupees worth foodgrains and Rs. 1011 lakhs worth of public utilities. Up to the end of March 1973, the total loss due to the floods is Rs. 677.17 crores. The State Governments have spent up to March, 1973 a sum of Rs. 285.34 crores on flood control and relief measures. As I stated earlier, only a paltry sum of Rs. 3 crores has been spent during this period on flood control measures. This is given in Annexure III of the statement given to this House by the hon. Minister today. This clearly indicates the gross indifference being shown by the Centre to this problem of menacing proportions.

During the past 20 years only a sum of Rs. 300 crores have been spent on flood control and relief measures. But during the Fifth Plan, a sum of Rs. 290 crores is proposed for this purpose. This also proves my contention that the problem of floods has not so far been given due importance in the scheme of activities of the Central Government. So far as the southern States are concerned, the problem of sea erosion has assumed alarming proportions. The Central Government have not so far attended to this problem with the seriousness that the problem demands.

Last year the State of Tamil Nadu was afflicted by unprecedented floods and cyclone. The Members of Parliament belonging to my party, under the leadership of Shri Sezhiyan, met the Prime Minister in a delegation and presented to her a memorandum stressing the immediate financial need of the State of Tamil Nadu to the extent of Rs. 25 crores to tackle the worsening situation. Then, the Central Team, which was sent to Tamil Nadu, after commending the flood relief measures being taken by the State Government, recommended an assistance of Rs. 14.25 crores. I am grateful to the Central Government for having come forward to assist the State Government with this sum of Rs. 14.25 crores for flood relief work. In this 1973-74 Budget Speech, our Chief Minister, Dr. K. L. Karunanidhi, has suggested the creation of a Contingency Provision in the plans of all States for relief work to meet natural calamities. If this is done, when flood relief measures are necessary, a State can draw upon such amounts already set apart and implement relief schemes expeditiously.

I appeal to the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power that he should lend his support and strength to the suggestion of my Chief Minister and ensure its implementation so that the flood control and relief measures can be taken up with vigour and verve at the appropriate time without any delay.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री मूल बन्ध डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, राजस्थान में . . .

श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही (भुवनेश्वर) : राजस्थान में क्या बाढ़ होती है ?

श्री मूल बन्ध डागा : आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे—मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—आप अपनी स्टडी टीम कल ही रवाना कीजिए। सभापति जी, मैं अपने जिले में गया था, गांव के गांव पानी में डूबे हुए हैं, लोग पैड़ों पर रहते हैं, जानवर मर चुके हैं, बंदू दे रहे हैं। डाक्टर जाते हैं, वालंटियर्स जाते हैं, लेकिन पहुंच नहीं सकते। हेलीकाप्टर जाता है तो तीन हजार रुपया रोज लेता है, वहां खाना भी नहीं पहुंच सकता। मैं इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति या इम्पूवमेंट नहीं कर रहा हूँ। जो बात आंखों से देखी है, वही कह रहा हूँ। आज हजारों जानवर मर चुके हैं, दस करोड़ की फसल खराब हो चुकी है। तिल पैदा नहीं हो सकता, जो हुआ था वह खत्म हो गया। बाजरा पानी में डूब गया और अब वह नहीं हो सकता। इसी प्रकार वहां जो राशन मिल रहा है—महीने में एक किलो एक आदमी को दिया जा रहा है—एक किलो में क्या होगा। कुछ लोग जो जिन्दा हैं, पैड़ों पर रह रहे हैं। जानवरों को बाहर नहीं ला सकते, हेलीकाप्टर को व्यवस्था नहीं है। राजस्थान की आर्थिक हालत खराब हो चुकी है, लड़खड़ा रही है और मोती राम की जो टीम थी, जो कहते थे कि हम यह बान्ध बना देंगे, वह बन्ध बना देंगे, इंजीनियरों की उस टीम ने भी कुछ नहीं किया। हम ने जितने बान्ध बनाने के लिये कहा था, वे नहीं बने। अगर पानी जगह जगह रुक जाता तो यह होता कि उससे फसल हो सकती थी, लेकिन मोती राम ने कहा कि एक्सपर्ट्स की एक नई टीम कायम करते हैं—दो साल हो गये। प्रोटक्शन के लिये जो पैसा

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

दिया गया—कुछ नहीं हुआ। नदियों के किनारे जो मकान बने हुए हैं—मरता कौन है—गरीब अनुसूचित जाति के लोग मेरे, यहां 15 आदमी फ्लड के शिकार हो गये। कुछ आदमियों की लाशों का आइडेंटिफिकेशन नहीं हो सका कि वे कहां के रहने वाले हैं और कहां से आये हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर हालत बहुत खराब है लेकिन मेरे दोस्त राजस्थान की बाढ़ को मज्जाक समझते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ राजस्थान के लोग बाढ़ का भी मुकाबला कर लेंगे क्योंकि वे बहादुर लोग हैं, उड़ीसा के लोगों की तरह कमजोर और कच्ची मिट्टी के नहीं हैं।

सभापति महोदय : बाढ़ जहां भी आये उसके लिए सहानुभूति चाहिये।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आपकी सहानुभूति से मैं यहां पर बोल सका हूँ। मैं डा० राव से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे स्टेडी टीम को वहां पर फौरन ही भेजे नहीं तो बाद में वहां जाकर वे क्या देखेंगे? आज की जो मौजदा स्थिति है, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पाली जिले में और बाड़मेर जिले के लिए हमारे साथी बतायेंगे, वहां पर सारे गांव पानी में हैं। वहां पर आने जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है, हम वहां पर जम नहीं सकते हैं। इतने इतने पानी में होकर वालंटियर्स रोटी लेकर जाते हैं। पानी का जो फोर्स वहां पर है उसमें कौन अपनी जान जोखिम में डालना चाहेगा। कितने ही जानवर मर गए हैं और फसल है नहीं। अभी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था क्या राजस्थान में भी बाढ़ आई है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कल ही स्टेडी टीम को खाना कीजिए और पाली जिले में तथा बाड़मेर के लिए करोड़ों रुपए की सहायता कीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I again want to put it to the House that still there are as many 14 Members who are wanting to speak. This is an extremely important subject, and I have been receiving chits after chits from Members that they are keen to speak, because they have some problems to bring to the notice of the Minister, and I would want that each one of them should speak, even if it means that we have to sit until 6.30 P.M. or even a little later. I hope the House is agreeable to that.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): The time at my disposal being very short, I would confine myself only to the State of Orissa vis-a-vis the attitude of the Government of India towards solving the problems of the flood-affected State, particularly when the State is being ruled under the direct hegemony of the President.

My regret is that even in matters like flood protection and flood relief measures, the Government of India are turning a blind eye on the State of Orissa. Presently, I shall give a few figures to show how Orissa has been treated, and what raw deal has been meted out to the State of Orissa, even though it is common knowledge that the flood ravages of the State are no less in their rigour than in Rajasthan or in U.P. At page 11 of the statement, you will find a paragraph under the head 'Central assistance for flood relief'. I am happy that the Central Government have granted flood relief to different States, for instance, Rs. 1.06 crores to Tripura, Rs. 1 crore to Jammu and Kashmir, and Rs. 25 lakhs to Kerala and Assam has been promised something. But what about Orissa? I would ask the hon. Minister to tell us why Orissa has been ignored and why Orissa has been omitted from the pattern of Central assistance, even though it is common knowledge that the devastation of the State is, though not unprecedented, just a little short of being unprecedented.

Two statements have been circulated by Government, both on damages during 1973, one as reported upto 19-8-73

which was issued on 20-8-73 and another upto 28-8-73. I am sure these documents are with the Minister. Under item 9, Orissa, you will find..

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): You speak for other States also.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Yes, provided I get time.

In the 20-8-73 statement you will find that the assessment is incomplete even though the State is under President's rule. It has been stated that 6.7 lakh acres have been affected by flood. When we come to the 28-8-73 statement, we find that 3.1 lakh acres have been affected. That is, after a week, it is reduced to 3.1 lakh acres! As for the value in lakhs of rupees of crops damaged etc.—not available. This is how this department of the Government of India under Dr. Rao functions as far as Orissa is concerned.

The statement refers to the Rangali dam. My grievance is that even the preliminary basic work for the construction of this dam, so essential for flood protection from the Brahmini, has not been undertaken. This has been our grievance and will continue to be so, that the Government is meeting out a very real deal to that unfortunate State. At least in the matter of flood relief and flood protection, Government should change its step-motherly attitude and do justice to the people's demand.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Drought and flood have been regular features in our country. Human agency may not be able to prevent these natural calamities altogether, but we can take steps to lessen the damage to the maximum extent.

I do not want to go into details about what has happened all over the country, but would continue myself to my own State. In my State of Kerala, there is another features worse than

flood. Kerala has a 300-mile coastline. During the monsoon months, the sea eats away our coastal areas destroying huts and other things. This is happening every year. We are severely attacked by sea. After this erosion, there is nothing remaining; even the land disappears. So it is worse than flood.

The Government of India have been providing a little assistance to combat this menace and take remedial steps. Members from Kerala have been pleading for more funds to tackle this problem, though the Government have not provided more to the State, by way of relief, to protect our land from sea erosion.

There is another calamity afflicting the State this year. The food situation is very acute there. You will be surprised to know that 4 lakh people have come under free ration in the State. It means that Rs. 3.6 million is spent every week by the State Government to feed these people because of the famine conditions created by natural calamities. The result of sea erosion is that the fishermen community has been thrown out of their job. They cannot go out fishing in the sea. The result is starvation and famine. Similarly the coir and handloom workers have suffered.

So, these different industrial centres have been suffering due to the natural calamities and heavy monsoon. But, unfortunately, this year the relief measures taken up by the State Government have not been assisted by the Central Government even though we have represented this to the Centre on many occasions. Even last week we represented the case. I do not know how much is going to be allotted to my State. I plead with the hon. Minister to assist us. More flood and drought do not alone constitute natural calamities. Natural calamities in various forms, affect the different States. Sea erosion is also natural calamity which is severely affecting the State of Kerala and the damage is also

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

severe. You will be surprised to know that every day, even during last week, 200 huts have been struck down in a village by which the fishermen were rendered homeless, and the beautiful coconut trees have been washed away by the sea. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister, considering these natural calamities and the sea erosion, to allot more funds to see that these losses are prevented and to see that the feeling of the four lakh afflicted people in my State is assisted by the Central Government. I hope the Government will at least accept the project for Rs. 6 crores which we submitted to them by way of assistance to our State.

श्री बालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : उड़ीसा, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ साथ इस बार मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में बड़ी भयंकर बाढ़ें आई हैं। चारों ओर पानी फैलने के कारण हजारों मवेशियों की तथा लोगों की जानें चली गई हैं। बाढ़ों के कारण तरह तरह की बीमारियां भी फैलने लग गई हैं। उदयपुर में घाट मनुष्यों की लाशें अभी बाढ़ के आने पर निकाली गई हैं। कई मवेशियों की लाशें बिखरी पड़ी हैं। राजस्थान सरकार ने कोई कदम इस सब के बारे में नहीं उठाए हैं। हेलीकाप्टर से वे लोग जाते हैं और स्थिति को देखकर आ जाते हैं। स्थिति की भयंकरता को देखते हुए कोई कदम उठाए नहीं गए हैं। लोगों के कष्टों को दूर करने के कोई उपाय नहीं किए गए हैं। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस विपत्ति से निपटने के लिए वह सहयोग प्रदान करें। वह तत्काल अकाल प्रस्त क्षेत्रों को सम्भालें। केन्द्र से राजस्थान सरकार को विशेष मदद नहीं मिली है। मुझे पता नहीं दूसरे प्रान्तों को क्या मदद वहां से मिली है लेकिन राजस्थान को नहीं मिली है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि राजस्थान के सभी बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को सम्भालने के लिए केन्द्र पर्याप्त सहायता दे, जितनी

घनराशि को इस काम के लिए आवश्यकता है। साथ ही जो बीमारियां फैल रही हैं उनको तत्काल रोकने की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिए। जी विपत्ति राजस्थान पर आई है, उससे निपटने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए जाएं, यही मेरी आपसे बिनती है।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, by and large, people have heard about Kashmir as a beautiful place; that is full of scenic beauty, that has wonderful gardens and lakes and all that. But the real Kashmir is three F's; flood, fire and famine. There are the three things which ought to be remembered. When there are no rains, there is drought and famine. When there are rains there is flood. When a thatched roof catches fire, the entire village houses are damaged, sometimes razed to ground. This is real Kashmir.

We have been having floods almost every second or third year and this year the floods have surpassed in intensity, the floods which we have had so far, as far as the damage is concerned. This year, the rainfall has been eight times more than the normal, also compared to what we had in 1957 or 1959, 1966. We had incessant rains for four days, with the result that 12,000 houses were washed away; 10,000 cattle were destroyed; 30,000 cattle had no fodder; 75 people died and 90,000 hectares of land were submerged, 973 villages were affected.

In this connection I should like to mention that a wrong statement was made here by Shri Shamun. He said that Baramulla was mafooz. He did not actually go to Kashmir. Perhaps he saw some newspapers or he read the Kashmir correspondent's report in New Wave. Even that paper in its later issue said that Baramulla was affected. 10,000 acres were submerged in Baramulla.

We lost about 80,000 tonnes of food. At the same time I must say that Kashmir depends upon almost everything, from outside valley except some little eatables and some grain. For a week our roads were blocked at Nasri Nala and at many places between Kudh and Banihal; no supplies could go from here. In these circumstances, life there was difficult. The State Government had done a good job. The helicopters of the Army also did a wonderful job. People there told me that Lt. General Bhagat Singh had done good work there and he had kept up the tradition that in times of distress, the Army will always come to the help of the people. This time Lt. General Bhagat Singh had come to the help of the people. The people also did a good job. For example, people in my areas saved 16,000 acres from being submerged. While I was moving through that place along with the Union Minister Mr. Qureshi, one person whispered into my ear: 'Please see that nobody draws a bill for having saved this area. I told him that this has already reached the Chief Minister and somebody had already told him and hence no such thing would happen. I am saying this only to show that people did a wonderful job.'

In spite of all these things, there are certain things which the Government must do and at once. The canals that were damaged because of the floods must be restored at once, because our paddy that was not submerged needs irrigation. So the canals must be set right at once. What should have happened at once, namely dewatering of the submerged areas has not happened. Dewatering should have been done immediately so that the flood water moves away and some crop saved, that is the second thing. All these things and the consequent food shortage are beyond the capacity of the State Government. So the Central Government will have to come in a massive way to help the State Government.

I must say that the flood control department has done a good job. I am referring to the outfall channel. It is true that they have increased the outfall of water from 12,000 to 25,000 cusecs and the Minister is expecting to take it up to 40,000 or 50,000 cusecs, but it must happen rather quickly.

Many years ago when I was a boy, I saw a dredger work there. Somehow the authorities then thought that there would not be any more floods and so that dredger was sold as scrap iron. It was sanctioned. Now there are new dredgers there since 1954 and according to the statement they have started functioning in 1971. I would like to ask the question. Why did they not function between 1954 and 1971. Will the Minister see to it that these dredgers function so that the level of Wular lake goes down and it can take in more water than it is at present. Another important thing is about the bandhs. They have to be repaired and their height must be raised. The rivers are silting. There is so much silting in the rivers and no desilting operation is done. The capacity of the river is reduced and even little rains flood the rivers. One of the bunds which was perhaps ignored was the Tarzua bund in my area. Mr. Shafi Mohd. Qureshi accompanied me and when we went there, the bund did not exist. Only the sand bags were there and we were walking on the sand bags and then we moved about in boats in submerged areas. I suggest that these bunds must be repaired and the height increased.

17.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The people there were very much inspired by the relief that had gone from the Prime Minister herself. They did not know the amount, but when I was talking to the ordinary kisans working on the bunds, they were very much inspired that the Prime

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

Minister had sent them help. But Mr. Shamim said here, "The value of Rs. 1 lakh is just 10,000". This is in bad taste. It was just a token relief, a gesture from the Prime Minister that "we know you are in calamity and as the head of the nation, I am helping you." It was not the last thing; it is not as if nothing more was being given. It was just a token relief and in time. They took it in that spirit, but Mr. Shamim referred to it here in a manner which was in bad taste.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The opposition has finished its list of speakers. We still have about 10 names from the Congress benches besides the Minister. I am told it was decided that members can speak upto 6.30 and the Minister will start replying at 6.30. Even then I do not think all can be accommodated unless each takes only 2 or 3 minutes. I will go strictly by the order here and at 6.30 I will call the minister. Please cooperate. If some members do not get the opportunity, please don't insist on it.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन सदस्यों को हर
वक्त बोलने का मौका मिलता है, उन को
छोड़ दीजिए जिन को कभी मौका नहीं
मिलता है, उन को बुलाइये।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer):
Sir, if a dog bites a man, it is no news. But if a man bites a dog, it makes news. Probably it is in this spirit that most of our friends here think that floods in western Rajasthan are a welcome feature. I want to clear this misunderstanding. It is a paradox that just a few months back, some of the top scientists of the world made a forecast that western India now onwards will never receive any rains. The irony of the situation is, immediately after that forecast, rains started pouring down in western Rajasthan, with the result today we

have flood which are unprecedented, unheard of, unremembered and unrecorded.

A few days back I was with my Chief Minister, going round in a helicopter over the flooded areas. We were simply aghast to see miles and miles of territory under water. The river Luni was in spate and we could not distinguish the river from the water flowing in all directions. Devastation and rot caused by this type of unprecedented floods in the entire Western Rajasthan is difficult to describe. Its gravity could be appreciated from the fact that the 250 miles long border with Pakistan in my constituency is completely cut off for the last one fortnight. No road or rail can reach the western border, which is a very sensitive and live border, because of these floods.

According to known figures, 50 persons have lost their lives. Many more bodies are being found and final figures have not been arrived at. In Jaisalmer and Barmer districts of my constituency alone more than 20,000 houses have collapsed. This is only a tentative figure and final figures are yet to be collected. We build houses which can stand against sun and sand; we do not build them to stand against rains. We had torrential rainfall and naturally the houses could not stand against that rainfall. In Siwana tehsil the average rainfall is five inches. But we had 15 inches of rainfall within two days. When such is the situation, even a small piece of cloud or a minor shower sends a shiver and creates panic among the people. There are some places in that area where people had not seen rainfall for five to eight years. In such areas today the situation is that a slight shower frightens the people like anything.

So far as destruction of cattle is concerned, no figures are available. We have found that a large number of sheep have died of pneumonia. Hundreds of cattle have been swept away by floods.

The first village to be marooned is known as Goonka which literally means dumb. The people of that region have been suffering from droughts from year to year and nothing is left with them. Now even their hutments have collapsed and have been swept away. There is another village known as Bhookha, which literally means starving. The people of that village have been starving for the last so many years. The District Magistrate was telling me that this village also was marooned this year and a helicopter had to air-drop foodstuffs. There is another village called Mangla, which means beggar, which has been swept away. Because of the collapse of the Meli bund 20 big towns in my constituency are marooned for the last one fortnight. Hundreds of hamlets have been marooned. When we went round in the helicopter we saw people perched on trees and house-tops waving at us, thinking that we were air-dropping supplies.

Coming to crops, vast areas have been inundated and standing crops have been washed away. In a desert area if the khariff crops are washed away, despite any amount of inundation we cannot have a rabi crop. So, it cannot be a blessing in disguise. Therefore, it is total loss.

The ways and means position of Rajasthan is very precarious. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan was telling me that the State Government will give an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 100 to 200 to the families of every dead person. I would say that this is a very small amount and on humanitarian grounds at least the amount of *ex gratia* payment should be increased. Similarly, the State Government want to pay Rs. 10 to 100 for each collapsed house. This is a ridiculous amount. Even though the State Government went to help them because of their poor financial resources they are not able to do anything. I would request Dr. K. L. Rao to first send a study team. In

order to make a correct assessment of the extent of damage to crops, houses and cattle the study team must be sent as soon as possible.

18.00 hrs.

It is true that these floods are unprecedented. But they are not unknown even in western Rajasthan. I know, there is almost a twelve-year cycle. After every twelve-years, there are floods. Specially because this is a border area, some roads, some bridges, must be built. Roads have broken down at various points. Bridges must be built there. It is purely from defence point of view that some permanent arrangements must be made. The bundhs which have breached must be repaired. New bundhs must be built. Roads must be built. There must be proper transport and communication facilities. We have been proposing some roads and bridges for the last so many years. They do not listen to us. God forbid, if on such occasions Mr. Bhutto were to take it in his mind and have some adventurous thing along our western borders, we will not be able to do anything.

The whole thing is completely cut off. No movement is possible. No trains have moved for the last 18 days in that region. No truck or jeep has crossed beyond 20 miles of Jodhpur. After that, every thing is completely cut off. Therefore, looking to the defence requirements and looking to the minimum humanitarian needs for re-building the houses, for paying compensation for loss of crops and for paying *ex gratia* payment for the dead, the Central Government must give sympathetic consideration and give liberal aid to the State Government. There, these formulae do not work. They must go beyond their formulae. They must not stick to rigid, bureaucratic dry rules. They must show some sympathy.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government of India, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, have a perspective planning for the coming decade for flood control. This is a useful document. It is a good thing that they have at last fixed the priorities which will be taken up in the coming decade.

The hon. Minister himself has visited many of the places in my constituency. I would just try to bring to his notice that so far as Mahanadi system is concerned, after the construction of Hirakud Dam, today, about 15 lakh cusecs of flood waters are being discharged below the Hirakud Dam in the lower portion of Mahanadi. So, there was a proposal to divert at least 2-3 lakh cusecs of water from Mahanadi at one place called Gania. That was the Manibhadra Scheme. It was a very good scheme. Even Dr. Rao appreciated this scheme and he said that it was a very viable scheme. It will cost about Rs. 65 crores. Almost all preliminary investigations had been completed. The project report is ready. I hope, the hon. Minister will be kind enough, with his persuasive powers, to persuade the State Government—the State is under the President's Rule—that this Gania Barrage Scheme is taken up during the Fifth Plan.

Again, I would like to bring to his notice the problem of drainage of flood waters in Chilka lake. He has himself visited that area. The Deputy Minister, Mr. Kureel, also visited that area. Here, out of 15 lakh cusecs of flood waters which are going along the tributaries of Mahanadi system, below the Hirakud Dam, at least 1,50,000 to 2 lakh cusecs of flood waters are being discharged into Chilka lake. But that cannot be discharged into the sea because Chilka lake is silted. Therefore, for 15-20 days, the vast areas around Chilka lake remain submerged and thousands of acres of paddy land remain

submerged. In 1968, when there was a vast damage to these areas, a committee was appointed. The committee is working for the last few years to see how this problem can be solved. I find, the committee is not submitting their report for the last many years. Last year also, I pleaded with the hon. Minister to see that the committee submits their report and some action is taken.

I am very happy to note that in the perspective planning, Chilka lake area has been included to control floods in this area. I hope, the committee will expedite the report and the work will be taken up in the Fifth Plan itself.

There are two more projects which also come under the lower portion of Mahanadi, that is, Daya and Rajua-ghai. 32,000 acres of land near Rajua-ghai on the right side of Daya river and 100 villages are being affected every year due to submergence of flood waters for a long time. A scheme was drawn up by the Orissa Government at a cost of Rs. 80 lakhs to afford protection to these 100 villages. It came up, for approval, before the Technical Advisory Committee, but it is most unfortunate that the TAC has not accorded its approval; they are asking for further studies on this scheme and are delaying it. I hope, this will be expedited.

The second scheme which came up for approval before the TAC was this. Near Bhusandapur, near Chilka, about 15,000 acres remain completely submerged under floods and rain water. A scheme costing Rs. 29 lakhs came up before the 30th meeting of the TAC, and here again they have said that further studies should be made. So, that is also being delayed.

These two projects should be speeded up. The TAC should accord its approval, so that these two projects can be taken up.

Besides Mahanadhi, Brahmini, Baitarani, Suvernarekha and Burahbalag are playing havoc in Orissa. It is good that, in the perspective plan that has been made for the coming decade, dams on Brahmini and Battarani have been included. In the priority sector of the Fourth Plan, top priority was given to the construction of Rangali and Bhimkund dams. The Fourth Plan is going to end in eight or nine months. But the construction of dam at Rangali on Brahmini has not yet been taken up; in the case of Bhimkund, even the site has not yet been selected. They are being delayed. I would request the hon. Minister to see that they are taken up immediately.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश में बाढ़ है। सूखे के बाद इस देश में बाढ़ आती है और ऐसी विपत्ति ला देती है कि देश के कई प्रदेश बाढ़ से ग्रस्त हो जाते हैं और एक बड़ी भयावह स्थिति जो विभिन्न सस्वर्यों ने सदन के सामने पेश की है वह उपस्थित हो जाती है। मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि ज्यों-ज्यों हम फ्लड कंट्रोल की स्कीमस को लागू कर रहे हैं जो सरकारी आंकड़े हैं उन से ऐसा लगता है कि त्यों-त्यों हम फ्लड के ऊपर कंट्रोल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और जन-घन की क्षति को दबा नहीं पा रहे हैं। यह एक बड़ी ही ऐसी स्थिति है जिस की तरफ हम माननीय मंत्री जो का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहते हैं।

हमारे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं जो कि 14 जनवरी 1972 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपे हैं। 1953 से लेकर 1971 तक 24 सी करोड़ रुपये का लान हुआ जिस में कि

जो डेमेज हर साल होता है वह 55 करोड़ से 176 करोड़ तक 62 से 71 तक आप की क्राप का हुआ है। यह जो बढ़ावा हर साल होता रहता है इस के बावजूद कि हम इतने रुपये खर्च करते चले जा रहे हैं इस की तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए कि आखिर इस का कारण क्या है? मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जब तक कि हम कोई मास्टर प्लान नहीं बनाएंगे या जैसे माननीय मंत्री जी ने दो कमेटियाँ बनाई थी—एक तो फ्लड रिलीफ के लिए हमारे भूतपूर्व उपमंत्री श्री बैजनाथ कुरील की अध्यक्षता में और दूसरी एक कमेटी बनी आई लेवेल कमेटी जो कि जांच करेगी और मल्टी नेशनल फ्लड कंट्रोल मेजर्स आख्तियार करेगी, इसके बारे में एक कमेटी बनी थी, दोनों कमेटियों की रिपोर्टों के ऊपर क्या कार्यान्वयन हुआ जिस से कि हम राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर फ्लड कंट्रोल के मैसर्स को इस्तेमाल कर सकें। और जो नदियाँ भयावह स्थिति पैदा कर रही हैं उन के पानी को सही तरीके से प्रोजेक्ट चैनल में इस्तेमाल किया जा सके, सिंचाई के काम में लाया जा सके, इसके बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहुंगा कि जब वह जवाब दें तो बताएंगे कि क्या वह कदम इसके लिए उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्रीमन्, अब मैं अपने प्रदेश की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। बहुत दिनों से, श्रीमन्, हमारे पूर्वी जिलों में हर साल बाढ़ और सूखा आता है जिससे बं तबाह हो जाते हैं। अभी हमारे फैजाबाद

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पान्डे]

के सदस्य ने आपके सामने फैजाबाद की स्थिति बयान की। 11 पूर्वी जिलों में, जिसमें मैं जिस जिले से आता हूँ—गोरखपुर, आजमगढ़, बस्ती, बलिया, जौनपुर—ये तमाम जिले रापती, घाघरा कोवानों, सरजू, सई, गोमती नदियों से हर साल प्रभावित रहते हैं। मैंने कहा था कि रापती नदी को कन्ट्रोल कीजिए। जलकुण्डी योजना बनाइये। लेकिन 1953 से आज तक वह जलकुण्डी योजना पड़ी हुई है। उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने नेपाल सरकार से क्या बात की, उसके बिकास के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किया? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सदन को आश्वासन दें कि वह स्कीम पांचवीं योजना में हम रखने जा रहे हैं, उसको पूरा करने की योजना बनाने आ रहे हैं।

हमारे प्रदेश के चीफ इंजीनियर ने बताया—परसों ही उनसे बात हुई थी—कि हमारी योजनाएँ घटती चली जा रही हैं तथा दूसरी जगहों की फलड स्कीम्ज इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज को बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की योजनाओं में दिन-प्रतिदिन घटोत्तरी होती चली जा रही है। 500 करोड़ रुपये से 360 करोड़ रुपया प्लानिंग कमिशन ने काट कर कर दिया और अब 270 करोड़ रुपया कर दिया गया है। यह विकास उत्तर प्रदेश का हो रहा है, जहाँ पर सबसे बड़ी जमसंख्या 9 करोड़ के लगभग रहती है। जहाँ पर 300 आदमी की एकड़ की घनी आबादी है। जहाँ पर तमाम नदियाँ पहाड़ों से निकलती हैं और भयावह स्थिति पैदा करती हैं।

काला पहाड़ में आप ने देखा—पावर स्टेशन डूब गया, हजारों एकड़ जमीन बरबाद हो गई,

सारा प्रदेश ऐसी स्थिति में पड़ा हुआ है, जिसका वर्णन नहीं हो सकता। मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहता हूँ जब कि हर साल 100 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान उत्तर प्रदेश में होता है तो फिर क्यों नहीं एक मास्टर प्लान पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की घाघरा, रापती, कुम्भना नदियों को कन्ट्रोल करने के लिये बनाया जाता, जिससे भी पानी का सदुपयोग सिंचाई के काम में हो सके, पानी से बिजली बनाई जा सके, जिससे गाँवों का विद्युतीकरण हो सके। अगर ये स्कीमें लागू की गईं तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग राहत की सांस लेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका बहुत शक्र-गुजार हूँ, आपने मुझे समय दिया।

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat):
Sir, nature plays havoc and in the country, there are either floods or drought or erosion or cyclone. What is the picture of the flood control measures in the country. The picture is one of dismal failure. There has been total failure in the country in controlling the floods. Uptill now there has been no scientific planning. There has been no proper planning. No master plan has been drawn up and it is time that there is a national perspective plan.

Now I come to my State which occupies a strategic place in the map of the country, which is rich in mineral and other natural resources but in spite of that my State is lagging far behind. To a great extent the floods are responsible for this. Assam's economy and the whole economy of the north-eastern part of the country has been affected by the floods. A flood control commission has been set up long time back, but uptill now no master plan has been drawn up. No scientific plan has been drawn up, no

scientific measure has been taken. Only some *ad hoc* measures were taken up for construction of embankment and that too in a haphazard way and there is also the impression of the people that the construction of embankments is haphazard which is also responsible for the sufferings of the people. There has not been a proper research station on the Brahmaputra. Brahmaputra is different from other rivers. There is a research station in Poona but not in Assam. It should be in Assam.

Then we have been demanding a dredger for a long time for dredging the rivers. After a long spell of time, a dredger has been sent to Assam but that too is lying idle. It is yet to be utilised. There was erosion and big areas of Dibrugarh town and Dhubri have already been eroded. Seven miles from my own town Jorhat there is erosion. There is fear of other towns and cities being affected. Assam lies at the mercy of nature all the time. We don't know how long we have to be in this manner, at the mercy of nature. Every year Assam remains cut off from the rest of the country and we have to pay the highest price for essential commodities etc. of our daily lives. Not only the people of Assam but the people of Nagaland, the people of Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, etc. are affected; the whole eastern area is affected and there should have been some effective integration of irrigation and flood control measures. Water resources should have been more fully utilised for irrigation purpose. This will serve a double purpose. All along the river routes there should be irrigation channels which would also act as flood-control device. There have been massive losses in my State which has been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 10 crores on an average. In a State like Assam for instance this loss is a huge loss, a colossal loss.

I congratulate the Minister Dr. K. L. Rao who has taken great interest. The Government of India has taken decision to take up flood-control measures

and merely taking up these flood control measures by the Central Government alone will not solve the problem. Accurate finances should be provided by the Centre and the necessary Master-plan should be drawn up. With these words I conclude.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINGULI (Tehri-Garhwal): Every year during the monsoon session of Parliament we discuss the flood situation in the country and yet every year we find that loss due to flood is increasing. There have been faulty planning in the flood control programme since the inception of the National Flood Control Programme in the year 1954. It is evident that having spent colossal amount of Rs. 352 crores in this sort of patch-work from 1954 to 1972 the loss due to flood have continued to increase year after year.

In regard to flood situation in U.P., the hon. Minister laid a statement on the Table of the House today. He said that this year, in regard to U.P., 15.8 hectares of land was affected by flood causing suffering to 42 lakhs people. This includes 8.6 lakh hectares of crops worth Rs. 678.7 lakhs which were damaged. 47,572 houses valued at Rs. 58.5 lakhs have been damaged in U.P. It is the largest number of houses damaged in any State. The hon. Minister also said there has been some loss in regard to Ramganga project. My information is that equipments worth about Rs. 2 crores have been lost in this flood. I would request the hon. Minister to conduct an enquiry, as to why due to the negligence of the authorities, those equipments could not be saved earlier in time. Had this project been completed according to schedule there would have been no loss. This project could not suffer this loss.

The authorities did not take precautionary measures to control the flood in U.P. as is evident from the reports received from Bareilly and Gonda and other places in Eastern U.P. An outlay of Rs. 352 crores was made for flood control since 1954 upto

cient data of the run-off of the cer-
the Fourth Five Year Plan, and Rs. 290
crores are proposed to be spent in
Fifth Five-year Plan.

I do not know whether the Minister
does anticipate as to what loss is ex-
pected on account of floods in the
Fifth Five Year Plan. However, I
would like to mention one thing. In
the plains areas of U.P., floods are not
the same as in the hill areas. I would
make a humble submission to the
Minister to see that he gives top
priority to afforestation work in the
catchment areas of the hills. There
has been deforestation under the
patronage and aegis of the Forest
Department. There is no coordina-
tion between the Irrigation and Power
Ministry on the one hand and the
Forest Department of the Food and
Agriculture Ministry on the other.
Therefore, I would suggest that there
should be some integrated planning in
regard to afforestation work and soil
conservation work in the hill areas.

I have two more small points to
make about the U.P. hill areas. The
Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 1,100 have been
sanctioned per family whose earning
member has been killed due to floods.
Besides this, housing subsidy has also
been provided to them. But in U.P.,
nothing of that sort has been done.
Take another example of Jammu and
Kashmir. Rs. 400 to 1,000 are given
as housing grant to those who have
been affected by floods. Similarly,
from Rs. 500 to 2,000 are given as
gratuitous relief to those whose earn-
ing members have died due to floods.
Also, they are given free medical aid
and free ration. But, in U.P., hill
areas, nothing of the kind has been
given.

In Tehri-Garhwal district from which
I come, a village was affected by
floods recently where houses were
washed away. The hon. Minister has
the knowledge that in floods it is the
plains areas which are inundated. In
the hill areas, when floods come, big
boulders fall in the field which are
damaged for ever and can never be

reclaimed. Take for example the case
of Nandgaon village in Tehri-Garhwal
district. The whole village was
damaged. There was a dispensary
situated in that village which was
shifted to a distant place soon after.
That was because the authorities did
not want to stay there. You can
understand the trouble that our peo-
ple have to face there. In the end,
I would request the hon. Minister to
pay more and more attention to
afforestation work in the hill areas
and thus help the people live in peace
there.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मधुलीशहर) :

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस
सदन में कुछ दिन पहले हमने सूखे के सम्बन्ध में
चर्चा की थी। उसकी परेशानी से हम छुटकारा
भी नहीं पाये थे कि यकायक बाढ़ ने हमें तबाह
और बर्बाद कर दिया। सूखे के बाद हम समझने
थे कि बारिश हुई है, कुछ पैदावार मिल जायेगी।
और उससे कुछ राहत मिलेगी लेकिन इस तरह
की बारिश हुई कि कुछ फसल तो उधर सूखे
में गई और कुछ फसल इधर अग्निके वर्षा से
बाढ़ आने के कारण तबाह हो रही है। हमारे
पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई
है कि खरीफ की फसल को कोई उम्मीद नहीं
रह गयी है। एक धान की फसल की उम्मीद थी
लेकिन जो गहरे पानी का धान था वह डूबकर
खराब हो गया और जो धान ऊँचे पर लगाया
गया है वह सम्भवतः आगे फिर सूखा पड़े
क्योंकि बारिश खत्म होने के करीब है तो उसके
प्रभाव से ऊपर वाली धान की फसल भी न
जाये। इस तरह से बड़ी बरबादी और तबाही
के लक्षण हैं। पिछले साल और इस साल के
सूखे से देश में अन्न की कमी थी और यह जो
खरीफ की फसल बर्बाद हुई है उससे भयंकर
स्थिति है तथा लोगों में बड़ी बेचैनी और परे

जानी है। मैं चाहता हूँ सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में लोगों के खाने के लिए और जानवरों के चारे के लिए कोई न कोई प्रबन्ध करे।

हम हर साल इस सदन में इसी सत्र से सूबे पर और बाढ़ पर चर्चा करते हैं। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है, हमारे देश में बहुत सी नदियाँ हैं और प्राचीन काल में इन नदियों के किनारे पर बांध बांध कर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाती थी। तब इतनी परेशानी का कारण नहीं था। जैसा कि हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि अंग्रेजी राज्य में हमारे सिंचाई के साधनों की बड़ी भारी उपेक्षा हुई और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि बड़ी तेजी से वह बांध काटे गए, खेतों के काम में वह भूमि लई गई और उससे बाढ़ का स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। यही नहीं नदियों के किनारे पर जंगल होते थे, पेड़ लगते थे, बाग-बगीचे होते थे लेकिन वह भी काटे गए। इस कारण जब बारिश होती है तो यथायक नदियों में पानी आ जाता है, वह रुकता नहीं है और बांध से नदियाँ बड़ती जाती हैं तथा बाढ़ का पानी बहुत नुकसान करता है। सरकार को चाहिए इस पर अनुसंधान करे और यदि कोई रास्ता निकले तो ऐसा होना चाहिए कि नदियों के किनारे सुरक्षित रखे जायें बाग-बगीचे के लिए और जंगलों के लिए तथा खेतों के काम में उसका अधिक उपयोग न हो। अगर ऐसा किया जाये तो बाढ़ से सुरक्षा हो सकती है। उत्तरी भारत की हमारी बहुत सी नदियाँ, जैसे जम्मू कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार में पहाड़ से निकलती हैं और हिमाचल पर बर्फ होने के कारण उन नदियों में 12 महीने पानी आता है। यदि ऊपर ही उन नदियों पर बांध बनाये जायें तो उससे बिजली

भी मिल सकती है जिसका देश के उद्योग-धंधों में उपयोग होगा और दूसरी तरफ उस पानी को रोक कर सिंचाई के काम में भी उपयोग कर सकते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि काम बहुत बड़ा है लेकिन यह इतना बड़ा विशाल देश है और यहां पर इतना विशाल नुकसान होता है ऐसे हालत में एक योजना बना करके, चाहे वह आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता ही हो, इस काम को करना बहुत जरूरी है और इसमें जितना भी पैसा देश का लगाया जा सके उससे आगे चलकर बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। हमारा सांभान्य है कि डा० राव जो न केवल कुशल प्रशासक ही हैं बल्कि एक महान योग्य इंजीनियर भी हैं उनके हाथ में सिंचाई और विद्युत विभाग है जिस पर हमारे देश के विकास का सारा दारोमदार है। वे बैसे ही अपना मन लगाकर तल्लीनता के साथ काम करते हैं लेकिन मैं आशा करता हूँ इस ओर वे और अधिक ध्यान देंगे क्योंकि देश का भाग्य इसी पर निर्भर है।

जब जब देश में बाढ़ आई तब तब सरकार ने पिछले समय में भरपूर सहायता दी है लेकिन जो सहायता दी गई वह वास्तव में जो लोग उसके अधिकारी थे उन तक ठीक से नहीं पहुंची। जिनके मकान गिरे उनको 50 रु० की सहायता दी गई लेकिन उससे काम बनता नहीं है, वह रुपया वर्बाद होता है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कम से कम इतना पैसा दीजिए कि वे अपने रहने लायक सुविधा का प्रबन्ध कर सकें।

श्री नटवरलाल पटेल (मोहसाना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं घड़ी की तरफ नजर कर रहा था और मुझे डर था कि शायद मुझे बोलने का मौका न मिले लेकिन मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला उसके लिए मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ।

[श्री मदन लाल पटेल]

यहाँ पर जो सत्रजेक्ट चल रहा है वह बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट है क्योंकि सारे देश में 55 करोड़ की बस्ती में प्रॉब्लम भी 55 करोड़ से ज्यादा है। सभी प्रॉब्लम में बाढ़ की प्रॉब्लम और ड्राउट की सिचुएशन सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट प्रॉब्लम है। मैं मंत्री जी का एक बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी बारिश नहीं होती है तो उसको हल करना होता है और जब काफी बारिश होती है और उससे फ्लड सिचुएशन पैदा होती है तो उसको भी फेस करना पड़ता है। मेरे खयाल से हमारे लिए यह क्रान्तिक डिजीज हो गया है और इसका हल क्या है वह निपालना हमारे लिए जरूरी है। जब हम किसी चीज का हल निकालना चाहते हैं तो उसका प्लानिन्ट क्या क्या हो यह सोचना जरूरी है। हमारे देश में कई दिक्कतें हैं। अब वहाँ सिमिटी आती है तब उनका टॉप नेगेटिव प्रॉब्लम रकम का प्रॉब्लम होता है या नहीं आता है लेकिन हमारा बजट में यम हाता है। याचना बनाने वाले कोई प्रॉब्लम हाता है तथा याचना को इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाले हाता और हाता है। आपस में कोई कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं होता है। अगर कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं होगा तो कोई योजना हाती नहीं है और उससे न होने में जो कुछ काम हम देश में करना चाहते हैं वह काम हम आज तक नहीं कर पाये। इसलिए मेरी मन्त्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि देश में फ्लड आने से क्या परिस्थिति होती है उसका ज्ञान तो मन्त्री जी को भी है, हमको भी है और सभी माननीय सदस्यों को है, हमारे गुजरात से नर्मदा का सवाल है, वह एक पुराना सवाल है। जब नर्मदा नदी में

बाढ़ आती है तो मन्त्री जी कहें मैं बांधी बन जाता है और गरीब लोगों के मकान गिर जाते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में सीमेंट की कितनी कमी है, सीमेंट मिलती नहीं है। देहातों में तो 25 सालों से लोगों ने सीमेंट काफ़ीट के मकान बनावाये नहीं, उनके नसीब में आज भी कच्चे मकान ही हैं। इसलिए जब यह परिस्थिति बाढ़ की होती है तो मिट्टी के कच्चे मकान गिर जाते हैं, खेतों में जो खड़ी फसल होती है वह खत्म हो जाती है। एग्जिक्चर को काफी नुकसान होता है। मैं एक इम्पोर्टेंट प्रॉब्लम की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि ड्राफ्ट सिचुएशन और फ्लड की प्रॉब्लम को हल करने के लिए गुजरात मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के लिए नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करना बहुत जरूरी है।

नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में जब भी हम चर्चा करते हैं तो हमें याद होना चाहिए कि इस गरीब लोग, जो फायदा होने वाला है, याशुवारा या नाम पढ़ने वाला है जिनका जमान खत्म हो जाता है, घर गिर जाते हैं उनका फायदा होने वाला है। जब भी हम इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में जो झगडा चल रहा है उसका जिक्र करते हैं, उसके निपटारे का जिक्र करते हैं आप यही कहते हैं कि जल्दी हो जाएगा। पता नहीं आपकी डिक्शनरी में जल्दी का अर्थ क्या है। क्या जल्दी का अर्थ यह है कि जल्दी ईक्वल टू सिम्बल सब्स ईक्वल टू टू बील्ड क्लेम ? अब तो, बारह महीने पूरे हो गए हैं। कितना समय बीता और बेदे, बाढ़ें हैं। जल्द करके हमें आप इसके बारे में बताएं। मैं प्रधान

मंत्री जी से भी और आप से भी प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि बूँद नर्बंदा प्रोजेक्ट से न केवल गुजरात का बल्कि सारे देश को फायदा होने वाला है, इसलिए बाढ़ों पर काबू पाने के लिए, जो एवार्ड इसके बारे में दिया जाना है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी दिया जाए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER We have just one more speaker Perhaps we can extend the time by five minutes for him. But do not take more than five minutes. Shri Darbara Singh.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर)

यह समस्या बहुत गंभीर है । वक्त की कमी की वजह से मिर्क एवाइंट्स ही मैं आपके सामने रखूंगा । 1955 में 1971 तक हर साल इसी चीज पर हमारा हर साल 160 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता रहा है । इस नुकसान को अगर हम ध्यान में रखें और इससे बचने का उपाय करें तो हम इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि सरकार को खास तौर पर इस काम के लिए कपड़ा बजट करना चाहिये । जो आने वाला पांच साला प्लान है उसमें सैलाब और सूखे को रोकना है तो इस काम के लिए जितना रुपया खर्च किया जाए थोड़ा है । अनाज को हमें सख्त जरूरत है । कमी तो सूखे से और कमी सैलाब से अनाज की फसल खराब हो जाती है । यह एक नेशनल लास है । इसकी वजह से अनाज की देश में कमी हो जाती है । उस कमी को दूर करने के लिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि सरकार के पास जितनी भी स्कीम इसके बारे में हैं उनको वह पूरे तौर पर लागू करें । चाहे साइकलॉन हो, टाइडल वेज हो, सैलाब हो, सूखा हो इन पर आपको काबू पाना चाहिये ।

1714 LS—13

आपको यह भी चाहिये कि आप फ्लड वार्निंग सिस्टम को तेज करें ताकि पता चल सके कि पांच या दस दिन में एक एक जगह पर कि बारिश हो रही है, लोग तैयार रहें । अगर सिगनल आते रहे हैं और सरकारों ने आगे दिए नहीं तो सरकारों से पूछा जाना चाहिये कि क्यों उन्होंने लोगों को वार्निंग नहीं दी कि बाढ़ आने वाली है और निकासी की जरूरत पड़ सकती है ।

एक्सपर्ट कमेटी जो साइक्लोन पर है उसकी तरफ भी आप तबज्जह दें । जल्दी जल्दी वह रिपोर्ट दें ताकि पता चले कि वार्निंग देने का कैसा और कौन सा ढंग इन्तेमाल करना है ।

जहां फ्लड प्रॉटेक्शन स्कीम्स का ताल्लुक है उनको जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिये । सालों से झगड़े जो चले आ रहे हैं स्टेट्स में उनको आप हल करें । इससे भी कवचट पैदा हो रही है और उन कवचटों को जल्दी से जल्दी दूर किया जाना चाहिये ।

बाघ बनाने का जहां आपने सिलसिला शुरू किया हुआ है वहां आप एसेसमेंट कमेटी भेजें जो एसेस करें कि स्टेट्स में जो काम करने वाले हैं वे किस तरह से काम करते हैं और उसमें सुधार लाने के सुझाव दें ।

अब मैं पंजाब के बारे में थोड़ा सा अग्र करना चाहता हूँ । वहां इन फ्लड्स में साठ हजार हेक्टर जमीन जो कान्निजे काश्त थी बरबाद हो गई है । हमारा बोर्डर एरिया है । पाकिस्तान से वह इलाका लपता है । जंग हो, सैलाब हो हम को ही सबसे ज्यादा

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। हम लोगो की जमीने, कच्चे मकान बह जाते हैं। फीरोजपुर, गुरदासपुर, अमृतसर में कितनी खराबी हुई है, जालंधर में कितनी हुई है, होशियारपुर में कितनी हुई इसको आप देखें। जिन की जमीने बह जाती हैं, बरबाद हो जाती है, घर तबाह हो जाते हैं वे अपने आपको आबाद करने का खुद ही काम करते हैं, सरकार की तरफ से उनको बहुत कम मदद मिलती है। हमारा पंजाब वालों का नेशनल आउटलुक है। अगर हम अनाज दूसरे प्रान्तों को देते हैं तो ऐसा करके हम उन पर रहम नहीं करते हैं। हम अपनी ड्यूटी का निर्वाह करते हैं। लेकिन आप इस पर तबज्जह दें, आइदा राइम कितना कम होगा। वही सबसे ज्यादा इसमें एफैक्ट हुआ है। सतलुज, व्यास, रावी आदि के साथ साथ जो इलाका लगता है वहां नुकसान बहुत हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भाखड़ा मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड को आप पूछें कि उन्होंने पानी कब और किस तरह से रिलीज करना शुरू किया? सतलुज में जो पानी बहुत ज्यादा आ गया उसकी वजह से लुधियाना, जालंधर, होशियारपुर आदि में बहुत नुकसान हुआ। क्या उनको यह पता नहीं था कि लगातार बारिश होगी इसलिए पानी पहले से ही रिलीज करना शुरू कर दिया जाए? यह चीज आइदा में हो, यह भी आपको देखना चाहिये। नाज, मिलखाबाद बाघ और जो रिबुलेंट्स हैं वे होशियारपुर के इलाके से लगते हैं। बहा पाच देहात बिल्कुल बह गए हैं, खरब हो गए हैं। उनके साथ साथ घग्गर, माग्कडा ने तेरह देहातों को साफ कर दिया है। उसकी आप वजह पूछें। गहराई में आप जाए और पता लगाए

कि क्यों यह हुआ? मैं समझता हूँ कि पानी ने मारकम की इमान ने ज्यादा मार की बहा रिलीफ कैम्प खुले हैं। हजारों लोग उन कैम्पों में बसते हैं। लोग मदद मांग रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार नहीं कर रही है। ऊपर से आई एक करोड़ से ज्यादा लकड़ी पाकिस्तान में चली गई है। उसका इतना भां कुछ आपको करना होगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समस्या के दो पहलू हैं। पार्लियामेंट को कहना चाहिये कि प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा कैसे हो इसको सरकार देखे और प्रोडक्शन तभी हो सकता है अगर पावर और इरिगेशन हमारे पास हो और सैलाब और सूखे का बन्दोबस्त बिग्या जाए। सरकार को भी इन सब चीजों की तरफ गम्भीरता से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. L. RAO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must thank the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. Nearly 21 Members have participated and they have made very useful suggestions. I would like to submit that nobody can say that the floods on the rivers can be completely controlled. No part of the world has done it. It is a characteristic of the meteorological phenomena and therefore some amount of flood in some parts of the country on the rivers is bound to occur in any country and especially so in a country like India where you have got a large number of great rivers.

This year, the rainfall has been quite good except in the catchment of the Rihand dam and in a few pockets. Even in the Rihand dam, I learnt today that at Ambikapur, in the centre of the catchment of the Rihand dam, has had a rainfall of

five inches, and I am hoping that this water collected in the Rihand dam will fill up to some extent the reservoir which we have been very badly looking for. Otherwise, in practically most of the country, the rainfall has been fairly good, with the result that all the rivers have carried waters with moderate floods. This year's floods can be termed as moderate floods.

But one characteristic of this year's rainfall is that it has been intense in some areas. For example, in Jammu and Kashmir, it has been eight times the normal in the week. In Rajasthan, what happened was that out of a total rainfall in a year, two-thirds fell on one day. So, when an intense rainfall occurs like this especially in a poor country like ours, the houses collapse, the hills slide and so on, and that is how the number of deaths has been rather more than what is normally caused by the floods. This year, there have been many deaths; as many as 300 (deaths) which should not have occurred. This 300 is very symptomatic especially in view of the flood forecasting which is being done very well in this country. We have organised seven centres, and we have got a colossal number of stations; there are 267 hydrological stations, 325 hydro-meteorological stations and 195 wireless stations which are working day-in-and-day-out and they are able to give exactly the level of water that would rise on the rivers at least 24 to 48 hours ahead. It has been doing a very good work. That has been very helpful in saving many lives. But the large number of deaths that we find this year is mainly because of the house collapses and therefore, the problem is really one which the States must consider. The States must think how best to save the lives of those people who live in this type of houses which collapse. I think it is necessary for the State Governments and hon. Members to think over this matter very carefully. Probably in each village one can construct some houses where people can

be shifted as soon as we find that the rainfall is going to be intense. People must be taken and put in there and thus their lives can be saved. I request the hon. Members to think over some of these ideas. That is what we do in the case of cyclone relief in the coastal areas when the tidal waves rise to great heights and people are likely to be affected. We have suggested that we should build some houses, one house for each village in a high place, so that people can be collected there for a short period and allowed to remain there till the cyclone lasts. Some hon. Members have said that the reports are not correct. They said that this year's figures do not tally with the figures of some previous years, or given at previous times. It is true that we have not yet got complete reports from the State. We are still getting the reports. If some States are not able to give complete information it is because they are not able to go to those areas. They are not able to give fuller information. We are still in the middle of the floods; the floods are not yet over; the floods season will be over only in the next 2 or 3 weeks. Therefore, it is difficult for the people to assess the actual flood damages correctly.

Coming to the flood control problems in this country, some people have said that sufficient steps are not being taken. I submit that before 1954 we were not organised for any flood control in this country, but after 1954 we have adopted a national policy and we are now coordinating all the efforts made in various parts of the world and we are trying to adopt the techniques that are suitable to particular areas. From 1954 till today we have effected protection to 1/3 of the total area which is liable to be affected by floods. In other words, we have saved nearly 1/3 of the total area that was likely to be affected by floods. We are hoping that in the next ten years we shall take sufficient steps to see that this percentage goes upto 50. Flood

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

control works always become more and more difficult as we progress, because easier works are done in the beginning and more difficult works involving a lot of money and difficulties remain towards the end. I think, by the end of this century, we would have fairly controlled the floods to a degree that we can say that we have provided fairly reasonable flood control works in this country. Still I submit that we can never say that floods will not occur. Floods are bound to occur, because they depend completely on the rainfall that occurs and it is not possible to predict the concentration of the rainfall. That is one thing that has got to be faced as it occurs. We would like to complete the general plan for flood control in the next ten years, so that some more part of the land subject to floods could be saved. That would take us to half the area, affected by the floods.

Hon. Members referred to many local problems which are very important. In fact that is the value of a debate of this type. We do not have complete information, especially of some areas. A debate like this has great value, because hon. Members with their intimate knowledge are always able to give more information and more details. 3 or 4 Members from Orissa participated. Orissa is one of the States subject to floods—The floods which can be controlled. In Assam I cannot say; it is a very difficult problem there, and we have got to face the problems of the floods.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I made a suggestion to have a dialogue with China for controlling Brammaputra.

DR. K. L. RAO: That is Brumaputra, not Orissa. I was saying that Orissa was a State where we could control floods. Surely not 100 per cent but a good amount of flood control can be effected in Orissa. That is already proved by the works we have done at Hirakud. The mere construction of that dam has removed the dangers to Cuttack district, breaching of embankment etc. and the area is

quite safe. Mr. Pankgrahi has made some very good suggestion in respect of further improvement of that area. If these works are done, the Cuttack area will be completely free.

Regarding Brahmini and Baitarini, we have been dealing with these problems very carefully. We have taken note of the views of hon. Members. Some members feel that they involve a lot of submersion of valuable fertile land. I have myself gone over the matter in great deal. We have to sacrifice quite a lot of land. That is what happened in Hirakud also. In the case of Rangali dam, it has been sanctioned. An hon. member said it was a raw deal for Orissa. I do not know on what basis he said it. It was cleared in record time. Money is being given to it outside the State Plan because we are anxious that the river must be controlled. We could have done Bhimkund also, but here the question of alternative sites is there, one involving less amount of submersion than the other but involving more cost. So, we have not yet been able to arrive at any solution about it. That is why it is being delayed. So far as Subarnarekha is concerned, storages in Bihar will prove very useful. I have myself inspected a very good site. If we do that, that area also will be free from floods. Of course in Kalahandi floods were there this year, but you must be prepared for some floods some time or the other, as in the case of Barmer. The hon. Member described the situation in Barmer very graphically. That is a thing which we have to take in life; we cannot help it. You cannot vouchsafe for such things. You cannot build huge culverts etc. to prevent floods which occur once in a way. Probably that kind of rain in Barmer has filled up the ground and replenished the underground water level. I am not getting into a controversy about it. Similarly, Mr. Deo also must be patient about it if he is occasionally troubled by waters in Kalahandi.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I said, you can have a dam at Koraput on Indravati.

DR. K. L. RAO: Coming to Assam, I must confess it is a very difficult problem. I have consulted a number of American and English scientists.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Consult the Chinese.

DR. K. L. RAO: I visited China in 1954 in connection with what they were doing about the Yellow River. We were great friends then. In fact, I brought a Chief Engineer from China and both of us had gone over the Kosi and some other problems. They were very nice and good gentlemen.

The hon. Member was saying that if we construct a dam in the Brahmaputra where it enters the bend, the flow of water will be very much reduced. Unfortunately, the fact is that the water that enters Brahmaputra is not before it reaches the bend. In fact, that is a very small quantity. The entire water of Brahmaputra is collected in Assam territory itself from the Subansari and other rivers. This is the peculiarity of the Brahmaputra. It comes from the Tibet area but the water it collects at that stage is very small. It may be about two lakhs cusecs which may be good from the point of view of power generation but not from the point of view of flood control. When the river Brahmaputra goes away from India at Dubri it carries about 25 lakhs cusecs. So, the whole water is gathered in Assam itself because it has a large number of tributaries in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh which contribute a large quantity of water. Even if we construct a dam by consulting the Chinese, we cannot avoid floods.

The erosion problem is also very difficult. The Government of India realise that the problem of the Brahmaputra requires constant and close watch and that Assam alone will not be able to deal with that mighty problem. We have accepted the position that the Brahmaputra River Board should be financed from the Centre. Earlier I thought that we will be able to introduce the Bill this session but due to some formalities

it could not be done. It will be introduced in the next session. I only hope that with that step we are talking we will be able to do something substantial, which will have an impact, which will really give relief to the suffering of the people of that area.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: What about the erosion of Dibrugarh?

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: It will continue.

DR. K. L. RAO: I would not say it so bluntly. It is one of the very difficult problems. We have spent several crores of rupees to save the town. We should remember with gratitude our late Panditji. He was responsible for the protection of the town which was being eaten up. The Chief Engineer of that area once took me with him in a launch, went four miles inside the river and pointed to a spot and said "this is where I was born". The river has shifted its course by about ten miles. The whole city was simply washed away. At that stage Panditji said "you must protect this town, whatever happens". Luckily, we worked upon a good idea and evolved a system of protection which, thank God, has been holding on very well and saving the town. But this is a very cunning river which tries to go behind the city.

This being a very difficult problem, we invited a great British expert a few months back to study this problem. He came here, stayed here for some time, studied the problem and gave some suggestions. We have decided to act on that. It will mean the expenditure of a few more crores of rupees but we are doing that just after the floods are over. We have to do that because it is a very capricious river which all the time tries to go behind the town.

Coming to Ganga, it is a very holy river which behaves very well, unlike the Brahmaputra. The only trouble

[Shri K. L. Rao]

with Ganga is one of its tributaries, Ghagra, which is bigger than the Ganga. That is the river which is giving the largest amount of trouble. It goes to eastern U.P. The backwardness, the poverty, of eastern U.P. is largely due to the fact that the floods are not controlled there. Every year, the Ghagra river just flow out.

Added to that, it has got a sister river called Rapti. That is a very shallow river. The whole area is a very fertile land and the river Rapti is thrown on to that area without any depth. So, the river is just flowing on the land. The Ghagra river is a very tortuous and a very big river and the Rapti river is a very mild river with no depth and it just flows on the land. These two rivers are causing a large amount of damage to that part of the country.

The only way in which we can do something to protect the people there is to raise the level of villages. We have raised about 4,000 villages. Platforms have been built at a higher level. The people live there. It is quite safe. But the lands are damaged; the crops are damaged. Year after year, it occurs. We do not know when it comes; sometimes, it is in July, sometimes in August, sometimes in September and sometimes even in October.

This is one of our very difficult problems specially because of the area which is a very fertile land with an extremely dense population. We know the solution. The only way is to construct two detention Dams, the one on Ghagra at Karhali which is in Nepal territory and the other on Rapti at Jalkundi which is also in Nepal, and, if not at Jalkundi, at some other place. Once I visited Jalkundi years back—it is in Nepal territory—and we were told that there is a lot of submersion there. We told them, "All right. We do not want Jalkundi. Give us some other place."

Now, both the sites are in Nepal territory. This has been pending for a long time. We do not know how

to get an answer and from where to get an answer. I am meeting the Finance Minister of Nepal tonight. I will mention it to him. I do not know where to get replies from. It is very difficult when we are dealing with a friendly neighbour country. Whatever it is, I only hope, sometime or other we will have advantage of these two Dams. Without these two Dams, we cannot say that we have controlled the Ghagra and Tapti rivers. But we have got to take some other steps. Wherever there is erosion, we put in some spurs and so on. We have been thinking of taking some more steps to control the floods.

So far as Ramganga is concerned, that is completely likewise. The floods will be considerably reduced. So, there are these things which have got to be done. When the Rajghat Dam on Betwa river is constructed, the floods will be controlled. We have got a certain programme and I would request the hon. Members to be patient.

Similarly, the main trouble in Punjab has been not so much the rivers but the drainage. The drainage has been very difficult. There have been a few breaches in the Sutlej embankment and the Ravi embankment. But those breaches have not caused much damage. In the case of Sutlej, we could not help. Even today, the outflow is so heavy that the reservoir is completely filled up. We have to let out the water. We cannot help it. The maximum discharge is of the order of 40,000 to 50,000 cusecs. So, we have to let out some water. It is regretted that we did so. But we could not help it. We are regulating the outflow of water in such a way that we are not allowing any heavy flow of water down in the river Sutlej proper. In co-operation with the civil authorities, we are regulating the outflow from the river so that it does not cause much damage lower down. And when Pang dam is completed, the Beas water will be com-

pletely controlled—perhaps next year—and after that there will be only few rivers which will be left.

19.00 hrs.

The problem in Punjab is essentially one of drainage control. There are a lot of depressions and the vast areas which are at the low level get flooded. The only solution is drainage and the Punjab Government has done well in that. So far they have spent Rs. 44 crores on drainages, and they have also provided another Rs. 22 to 25 crores in the Fifth Plan. They are doing well. I think I should pay my tributes to Mr. Kairon in this connection, who with a good foresight has done good work; he was taking a lot of interest and was going on doing drainages, one after another. So, drainage is one that will solve the problem in Punjab.

So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, we have been quite lucky that, whatever we have done has, in fact, proved quite successful. We have increased the discharge capacity of the canal to 25,000 cusecs and that has helped quite a lot. The hon. Member has said that we have to increase further the discharge capacity from 25,000 to 40,000 cusecs, so that more water can be carried and more quickly. This year it was not due to Wuler Lake that it had happened; the main trouble was due to a breach in Jhelum embankment above sangham. But the diversion that we have constructed above Srinagar has helped to save the city from the floods. So, Srinagar city was quite

safe; only the surrounding villages have been affected.

I have replied only to a few of the points. Hon. Members have raised very many points and I feel greatly profited by the various comments that the hon. Members have made. I only hope that, with the coordinated efforts of all of us, the country will go on extending the flood control measures in respect of all the rivers.

Let us not feel that we have not done anything. We have done quite a lot. Perhaps no other country has done so much as we have done with so little money—with Rs. 350 crores. If you take the United States, you will find that they have spent thousands of crores. But we have done with a little amount of money/fairly good work. And we should not feel all the time that we have not done anything. Let us also remember that floods are there....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: There have been more losses. Why not, therefore, concentrate on these projects and spend more money?

DR. K. L. RAO: Losses are bound to be there as long as we have not completed the works. For example, we had the Ukai project on Tapti and that is why there are no more floods in Surat; otherwise, there would have been floods.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Spend more money in future and concentrate on those projects.

DR. K. L. RAO: We want money for everything. For example, we want power. I will give the highest priority for electric power. Like that, there are contesting things. But we are doing fairly well. A few floods do occur now and then. We should not get discouraged by them. It is the drought that we should try to attack. Drought can be conquered; it is an unnatural phenomenon in my opinion. Man's ingenuity can be utilised and water can be transported from one area to another. Drought can be conquered. But in the case of floods, it is not so. In the case of floods you have this meteorological phenomenon; so, it is bound to be

there in some degree or other. That is the difference between drought and floods.

I would submit to the hon. Members again that we are doing fairly well so far as control of floods in this country is concerned, and I hope that, in the coming years, we will be able to do better service to the nation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

19.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 29, 1973/ Bhadra 7, 1895 (Saka).